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The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 29.75.

June 12, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 91 71

June 12, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 90 86

7679 日三廿月四

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1917.

二拜禮 號二十月六年英港 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS, 336 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

Its Composition Announced.

London, June 11.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George announced the composition of the Irish Convention. He stated that the Government had thought to secure representatives of everyday life in Ireland, and had invited the County Councils and the Borough Councils to send their Chairmen. The Urban District Councils would be invited to select two representatives, and the churches would be represented by four Catholic Bishops, the Archbishop of Dublin and D. John Innes, Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly. In addition the Chairmen of the Chambers of Commerce of Dublin, Belfast and Cork would be invited and there would be five representatives of Irish labour interests.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George said Mr. Redmond and Lord Lansdale would be asked to select five representatives from their parties, Mr. O'Brien two of his followers, the Irish Peers two, and the Unionists of South Ireland five, while five places would be reserved for Sinn Féin. The Government itself would nominate from among leading Irishmen of all sections fifteen members of the Convention, the total number of which would be 101. The Government would prefer that the Convention should nominate its own Chairman, but it was prepared to nominate a Chairman and submit his name to the King for approval.

After Mr. Devlin had asked the Premier, as a preliminary to the Convention, which he said all hoped would succeed, to announce the release of the Sinn Féin prisoners, Mr. Lloyd George expressed the deep sense of loss pervading the House at the death of Major Redmond, one of its best known, oldest and best-loved members. The Premier said he could not adequately express the sorrow they must feel at the fall of this lovable and chivalrous figure. Although above military age, Major Redmond voluntarily sought perils and privations with a cheerful courage. They would never forget the appeal he made on his last appearance in the House of Commons. He participated in some of the most bloody battles of the war, and looked worn and aged with privations that his years unfitted him to bear, and none could have challenged him if he had claimed that he had done his share.

THE ADVANCE IN THE WEST.

British Line Further Extended.

London, June 11.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was considerable reciprocal artillery firing to the south of Ypres and to the east of Eppe, where we dispersed hostile assemblies.

We successfully raided to the south-west of La Bassée, damaging trenches and mine galleries.

We also raided to the east of Vermelles and to the south of Armentières.

We slightly advanced our line to the south of Messines.

More Artillery Activity.

London, June 11.

A French communique states that there is considerable reciprocal artillery firing to the north of the Somme and in the region of Cerny.

Another Push Coming?

London, June 11.

A German communique states that intense British artillery firing is spreading from Ypres.

Activity on Belgian Front.

London, June 11.

A message from Headquarters says the situation along the front of the first little bit of Belgium retrieved since 1914 remains one of most active artillery duelling. The enemy has brought up a number of fresh guns and is re-grepping his heavy guns. We are doing the same, and now have the advantage of position. It is estimated that the taking of Vimy Ridge cost five million shells and Messines six million.

The new pattern tanks were called upon to do little in the battle of the 7th inst., but they certainly manoeuvred in more perfect co-ordination with the movement of troops than ever before.

AWARD TO YORKSHIRE TEXTILE WORKERS.

London, June 12.

Sir George Asquith has awarded advances varying from fifty per cent. to thirty per cent. above pre-war rates to 190,000 Yorkshire textile workers. The operatives asked seventy per cent., but have accepted the awards. The application was a record in the wages movement of the textile trade.

THE DEADLOCK IN CHINA.

London, June 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking says that General Chang Fui, whom the President summoned to Peking, has arrived at Tientsin. He has sent a bodyguard of two thousand troops to Peking, and now says that he will come to Peking to mediate on certain conditions, including the immediate dissolution of Parliament, which the President has hitherto firmly refused. The situation is practically at a standstill.

BRITAIN AND GREECE.

London, June 11.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that steps were being taken to secure the control of the Thessalian harvest. He hoped to be able to make a statement on the Government's policy to Greece very shortly.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S MISSION.

Why He is Going to the United States.

London, June 11.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question regarding Lord Northcliffe's Mission to America, Lord Robert Cecil stated that in order to co-operate fully with the United States in the conduct of the war, several Missions representing a number of Government Departments had been for some time in America, and it is necessary that someone should be at the head of those Missions to revise and co-ordinate this work. Lord Northcliffe had undertaken this work, which is not in any sense diplomatic.

Lord Northcliffe Arrives.

London, June 11.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that Lord Northcliffe has arrived at an Atlantic port.

(In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.)

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA AND RUSSIA.

London, June 10.

President Wilson's message to Russia concludes:—We are fighting again for liberty and self government and the undisturbed development of all peoples and every feature of settlement that concludes this war must be conceived and executed for that purpose. Wrongs must first be righted and then adequate safeguards must be created to prevent their being again committed. We ought not to consider any remedies merely because they have a pleasing, sonorous, sound. Practical questions can only be settled by practical means. Phrases won't accomplish this result. Effecting readjustments will, and whatever readjustments are necessary must be made, but they must follow principle, and that principle is plain: that no people must be forced under a sovereignty under which it does not wish to live, no territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing to those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty, no indemnities must be insisted upon except those that constitute payment for the manifest wrongs done, no readjustments of power must be made except such as will tend to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its peoples. And then the free peoples of the world must draw together, in a common covenant, some genuine practical co-operation that will in effect combine their forces to secure peace and justice in the dealings of nations with one another. The Brotherhood of Mankind must no longer be a fair but empty phrase; it must be given the structure of force and reality. Nations must realise that in their common life and effect a workable partnership to secure that life against the aggressions of an autocratic and self-pleasing power. For these things we can afford to pour out our blood and treasure. For these things we have always professed a desire, and unless we pour out blood and treasure now and succeed we may never be able to unite or show a conquering force again in the great cause of human liberty. The day has come to conquer or to submit. If the force of autocracy can divide us, they will overcome us; if we stand together victory is certain and the liberty which victory will secure. We can afford then to be generous but we cannot afford then or now to be weak or to omit any single guarantee of justice and security.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Peasant Delegates Favour a Republic.

Petrograd, June 10.

The Congress of Peasant Delegates of the whole of Russia passed a resolution in favour of a Federal Democratic Republic. The Commission engaged in framing the law relating to the Constituent Assembly has decided that voters aged eighteen should receive the franchise.

Great Public Meeting at Petrograd.

Petrograd, June 11.

A great public meeting to discuss the Allies and the war was presided over by M. Rodzianko and attended by Sir George W. Buchanan (the British Ambassador), the French Minister M. Thomas, and Belgians and Italians.

Sir George Buchanan made an eloquent appeal for warlike action. He had, he said, always combated the forces of reaction in the old regime and had tried to impress upon the ex-Tsar that an irresponsible autocracy was an anachronism which could not endure. Russia had won full liberties within a single week and must now consolidate her new-found freedom. If she would keep it the enemy must be driven from the national territory. The French and British democracies were holding and driving back the main German forces and shedding their blood not only for the defence of national patrimony but to safeguard the new-born Russian liberties. If the Germans had not transferred large numbers of troops to the west it might have gone hard with free Russia. We look to you now to help to relieve the constant pressure on our front by taking the offensive to bring the war to a speedy end. Sir George uttered a warning against the Utopian fallacy of a peace attainable by fraternising, which, he said, the Germans encouraged in order to demoralise the Russians. If we were fighting for capitalistic or imperialistic aims five millions of Britons would not have volunteered for war. The free democracies forming the great commonwealth of British nations were absolutely united in recognising the justice of our cause and nothing in our policy was incongruous with the policy of "no annexations, no indemnities."

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Further Details of the British Advance.

London, June 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters dissects the German communiques on the Messines fighting, containing an extraordinary number of misstatements, and belittling the brilliant British results. Referring to the assertion that the British losses exceeded the German the correspondent mentions that ten thousand British failed to respond to the roll call to the evening of June 8th, of whom, computing from past experience, sixty per cent. would be walking wounded and a large proportion of the remainder would be able to rejoin later. The fact remains that owing to the overwhelming effect of our artillery upon the enemy gunfire and the comparatively weak infantry resistance Messines ridge was captured extraordinarily lightly. On the contrary the extent of the enemy losses is exemplified by the fact that there were only three survivors of half a battalion from one of our explosions.

We know that four utterly exhausted Bavarian divisions had to be relieved on the 7th and we know that whole terraces of dugouts were smothered under perfect little avalanches of churned earth, these being probably full of Germans sheltering from the shells which destroyed them in a still more horrible manner. Many dead machine gunners chained and strapped to their machines were discovered among the debris, bearing out a previously discredited statement. The Anzacs, Irishmen and Highlanders, the backbone of the army, and the "good old English line regiments" did magnificently at Messines, but the palm of victory goes to the Royal Artillery. So perfectly time-table was the whole attack carried out that there was not an interval of ten seconds between the time the infantry was scheduled to follow the barrage into the enemy trenches and the sending up of rockets denoting that the objective had been attained.

Splendid Work of British Troops.

London, June 11.

Other correspondents at Headquarters state:—Grim determination to reach the enemy was shown in many ways. A gunner and a subaltern went forward with the first infantry to establish new observation posts on the enemy's lines and were so anxious to pick a site that they arrived in the German trench ahead of the infantry; they dashed into the first dug-out, killed two of the occupants, stunned a third, then killed two more. Coming from the trench the subaltern was ready to serve the guns. Simultaneously the capture of the trench was completed. The keenness of the men baffles description. A northern battalion broke all records by digging a six-foot ditch to the top of Messines Ridge and beyond. The New Zealanders and Australians dug three lines of new trenches of a depth of eight feet within six hours of the capture of the ground.

Our flying men completely overwhelmed the enemy in the air. One attacked an aerodrome from below the level of the sheds. When a machine gun opened on him he turned on it like a hawk, scattered the crew and then returned to the aerodrome and finished it off. Another pilot saw four gun teams ahead, fired at and dispersed the drivers and then flew into a column of five hundred infantry whom he scattered in all directions. Having used up his ammunition he fired signalling rockets at them. One of the air squadrons sent back signals resulting in the silencing of seventy-two batteries. One brigade turned in four hundred calls resulting in one hundred and sixty direct hits.

Enemy Artillery Active.

London, June 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says: There has been no further counter-attack to the south of Ypres, but enemy artillery have been active here and also in the neighbourhood of Fontaine-les-Croisilles. We carried out a successful raid to the south of Souchez River. We brought down six aeroplanes and drove down three others uncontrollable. Three of our machines are missing.

Successful French Artillery Attack.

London, June 11.

A French communique states: A violent artillery attack in the sector of Nieuport-Les-Bains in Belgium severely damaged the German trenches. Twenty-one enemy aeroplanes were brought down and two captive balloons descended in flames during the week ending June 7.

THE RAID ON OSTEND.

London, June 10.

The Admiralty announces that the latest reconnaissance at Ostend shows the removal of all large shipping. The two destroyers which were reported as being towed to Zeebrugge were probably those damaged in the bombardment. The harbour appears deserted.

THE BRITISH PACIFIST.

The Seamen's Refusal.

London, June 10.

Among the delegates to the Russian Conference whom the seamen are refusing to convey are Mr. George Roberts, M.P., and Mrs. Pankhurst.

Attitude of the Seamen's Union.

London, June 11.

At the meeting in Trafalgar Square, Mr. Joseph Havelock Wilson, General President of the National Seamen's Union, said that the Seamen's Union is circulating the other unions with a view to obtaining their opinion regarding the sailors' action. There are three and a half million organised workers in Great Britain and if it was found that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald represented even half a million his Union would be satisfied and he would be permitted to proceed. Otherwise the delegates would never be allowed to leave England. The London Press would be invited to count the votes.

(Continued on page 2.)

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Haddington.

London, June 11.

The death of the Earl of Haddington, George, 11th Earl of Haddington, succeeded his father in 1870. He has been a Representative Peer for Scotland since 1874 and Lord Lieutenant of Haddingtonshire since 1878. He is succeeded by Lord Binning.

LITERARY NEWS.

Moore, George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., announces for immediate publication a volume entitled "Through Life and Round the World," being the autobiography of Raymond Blithway. In this frank, bright, and picturesquely written narrative the author tells the story of a singularly varied and interesting life. After glancing as a very vivid glimpse into his career as a rather unconventional career, Mr. Blithway describes his entry into the journalistic and literary world of London, together with some very interesting descriptions of his meetings with Lord Tennyson, Browder the historian, how Thomas Hardy wrote some of his greatest works, a day he spent with James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and many others. The book is illustrated by Mortimer Menpes, and is crammed throughout with good stories.

"Poland as a Geographical Entity," by Malkowski, is announced for publication by Moore, George Allen and Unwin, Ltd. The same firm has in hand a full reprint of Kant's "Perpetual Peace."

"A Bulwark Against Germany" is the title of an interesting work by Dr. Bogumil Vorjick, late Lecturer at the University of Zagreb (Croatia), announced for early publication by Moore, George Allen and Unwin, Ltd. After the dismemberment of the Hapsburg Empire, the union of the Jugoslav nation—the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes—in one State will be one of the most important features of future Europe. The "Bulwark" explains the historical, political, social and economical evolution of the Slovenes, who will be a strong factor in the building up of the great Serbia or Jugoslavia of to-morrow.

Tennis Prizes.

Mr. S. E. Green, Hongkong's tennis champion, has given a handsome tennis racket as a tennis prize. Mr. Ng See-woong has also given a lovely silver bowl as a tennis prize to Queen's College, says the Yellow Dragon.

DONT FORGET.

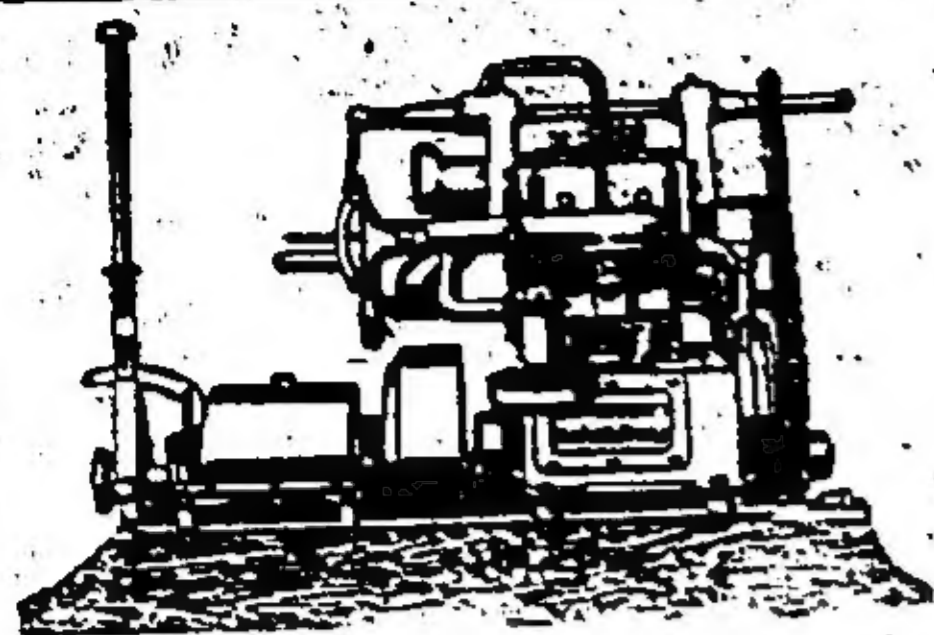
TO-DAY:

Bandman Opera Co.—"The Happy Day," Theatre Royal at 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW:

Bandman Opera Co.—"The Merry Widow," Theatre Royal at 9.15.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.
Thursday, June 14.
Bandman Opera Co.—"The Girl in the Taxi," Theatre Royal at 9.15 p.m.
Wednesday, June 27.
Gymnasium Entertainers.
Sundays, June 17.
Theatricals.

NOTICES.



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GENERAL NEWS.

Japanese Indemnity Claims.
Over \$47,000 has been paid
over to the Japanese Consul Gen-
eral at Shanghai, by the Chinese
Government through the Special
Bureau of Foreign Affairs, says the
Chinese Press, in settlement of
all indemnity claims by Japanese
subjects who suffered during the
second revolution in 1913.

To Save "The Divine Sarah."
The Doctors at Mount Sinai
hospital, New York, having an-
nounced that the transfusion of
blood might be necessary to save
the life of Mrs. Sarah Bernhardt,
who was in a very critical con-
dition following an operation on
the kidneys, several men and
women offered to place
themselves at the disposal of the
doctors for this purpose.

Endowment Gift For Cambridge.
Cambridge University has
received a sum of \$10,000 for the
endowment of a school of
Spanish. The donors, who desire
to remain anonymous, wish the
money to be devoted to the im-
provement of the teaching of the
Spanish language, literature, and
history, and of the spoken tongue,
having regard to the relations of
this country with Spain and the
Spanish-speaking countries of
America. The Senate has grate-
fully accepted the gift.

Kaiser's Choice Utterances.
The Kaiser's new concern for
democratic Government makes
strange reading. Some of his
previous utterances on his divine
rights as Emperor are—"The
spirit of the Lord has descended on
me because I am the German Em-
peror." "I am the instrument
of the All-Powerful. His sword,
His representative." "Misfortune
and death to all who resist my
will. Misfortune and death to
those who do not believe in my
mission!" "There is one master
and one only, in this country. It
is I, and I shall not tolerate an-
other." "There is one law, mine!"

Did His Duty, and Died.
A gallant deed is recorded by
the Times correspondent at the
British Headquarters in France.
"A solitary aviator," he says,
"was returning from a distant
trip when he was attacked by a
large party of enemy machines.
He fought till his ammunition
was all exhausted, while making
for home, himself and his machine
being almost shot to bits. He
had one eye literally shot out, a
bullet in his body, and his foot
smashed. His machine was
riddled. In spite of all, he made
his report, in which he apologised
for making a rather rough land-
ing because his smashed foot
impaired control. Then, duty
done, he died."

A New Delicacy.
Have you tried carrot pudding
as War fare? asks the *Referee*. It
is quite good. Here is an econ-
omic recipe: Four ounces of
carrots, four ounces of cake
crumbs, one breakfast cupful of
milk, half a wineglassful of sherry,
two ounces of sugar, half an ounce
of candied peel (or crystallised
cherries). Boil the carrots until
tender, drain, and pass through
a sieve; add the cake crumbs (any
stale pieces of plain cake). Put
the milk on to boil with the sugar,
pour over the cake crumbs and
carrots, mix well, add the sherry.
Bake in a well buttered pie dish
for half an hour. Garnish the top
with the candied peel (or cherries)
before putting into oven.

Eat Rice.
The dearth of potatoes has had
one good result in breaking down
the intense conservatism, of the
British housewife. Plain boiled
rice is at last making its appear-
ance on menus as a vegetable,
though it has been hitherto saved
for in vain for years. The
Abergavenny Guardians, more
power to their elbows, are humbly
petitioning the Local Government
Board to substitute it on their
dietary table, which still pre-
scribes half a pound of potatoes
daily for every casual. Yet the
rationing of the Japanese army is
a simple matter, because all they
require is an allowance of dried
rice, and it is the chief article
needed or desired by many
thousands of our Asiatic fellow-
subjects.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived. Fresh assorted
American Sweets & Trifles
Chocolates.

GENERAL NEWS.

"Quite Well." Mr. J. E. Clay, formerly of Kobe, who was reported missing, reports that he is quite well and is a brigade bombing officer. Patriotic U.S. Undergraduates. Fifteen thousand Columbia alumni and undergraduates already have responded to the enrollment blanks which the university sent out recently. The blanks, designating the types of services for which there would be need in case of war, were sent to 36,000 graduates and to nearly 13,500 students. Responses are being received from all over the country daily.

Roping Them All In. How useful the proposed bill to incorporate in the British Army the subjects of Allies resident in England may be judged from the fact that there are 25,000 Russians of military age alone. A very valuable Division might thus be created. Arrangements have already been made for Austrian, Turkish and in some cases German prisoners of war who have proved reliable, to leave the camps on parole for work not connected with military industry.

Batavia Tobacco. Americans were expected at Medan in the end of March to buy wrapper tobacco, as there is no longer any demand for it in Europe, according to news from Batavia. It is hoped a Tobacco market may be temporarily opened at Medan; 130,000 bales have been offered. According to a wire a representative of Messrs. Berlage, of Amsterdam, bought at Batavia a first consignment of 224 bales of tobacco of superior quality to be sent to America via Java.

Girls Beat Men's Output. In a case under the Defence of the Realm Act at Birmingham recently, four men were charged with attempting to restrict the output of war material. It was stated that there was a strike at the works where the men were employed and girls took their place. In the first week some of these girls were able to top 400 cartridge cases a day although a man's normal output was 350, and an attempt had been made to restrict it to 275. The hearing was adjourned.

German "Humour." A recent issue of *Simplicissimus* (the Munich "comic" paper) publishes on its front page a picture of "Count Zeppelin in Heaven." The deceased Count has flown up to heaven in one of his own cruisers, which is seen resting on a cloud bank and undergoing the inspection of admiring angels. Attended by a guard of cherubs, the Count is being welcomed by St. Peter, who tells him that from the choice position assigned him for his celestial residence, "you can see Germany from the front window."

Law and the Widow. Mr. Justice Darling, on being asked to postpone the hearing of a breach of promise action, the defendant of which is a lieutenant at the front, inquired how long the parties had been engaged. Counsel for plaintiff (a widow) said only a month or two. The Judge: More people die in bed than in the trenches. He may come back a captain or even a field-marshal. Think what damages she could then claim. (Laughter.) I don't think there is any hurry. This is not the sort of action that is favoured by the law. Lord Herschell, who was a very wise man brought in a Bill to abolish breach of promise cases, and a great many people agreed with him. His lordship postponed the case indefinitely.

NOTICES.

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28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

G. R.

NOTICE.

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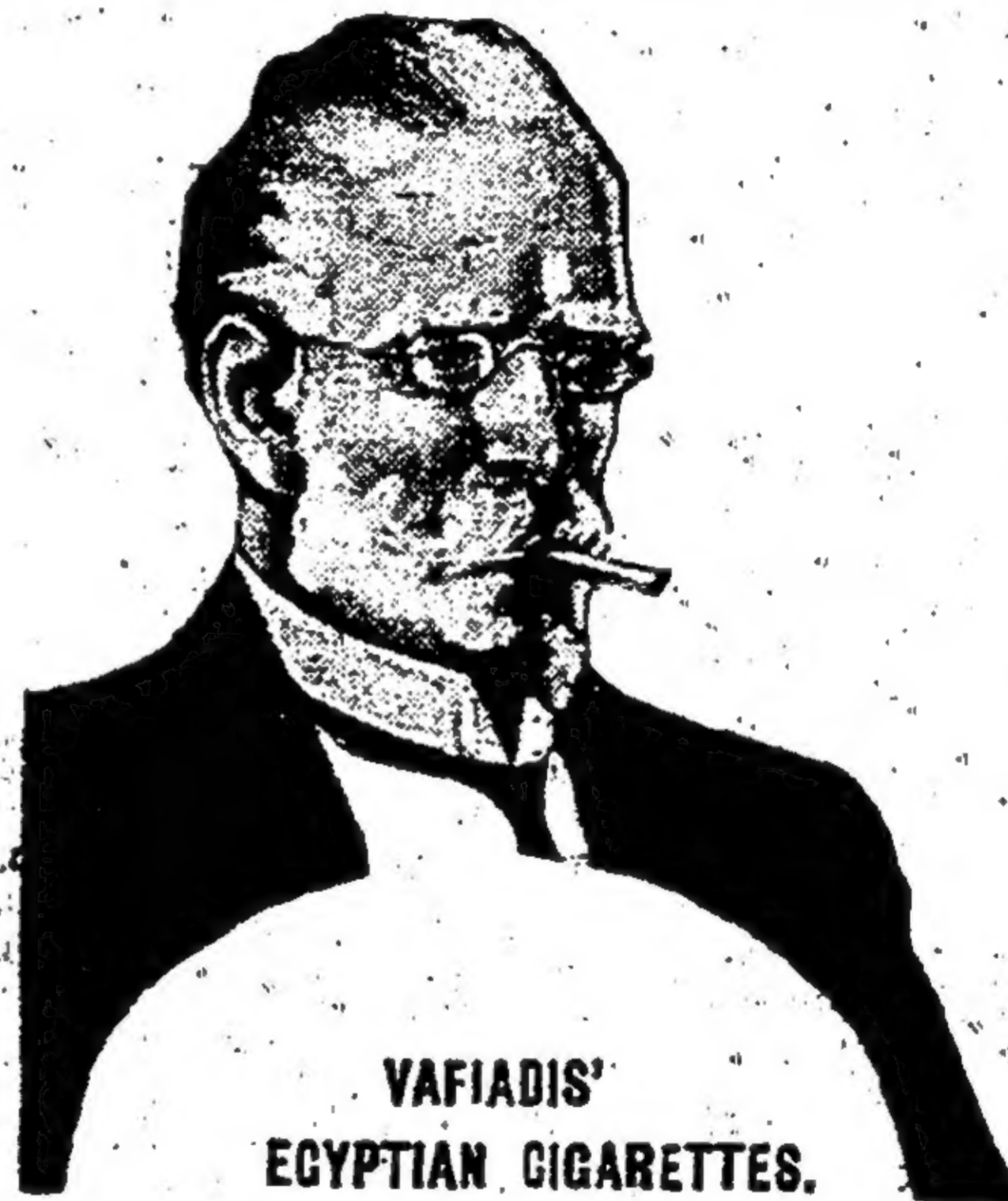
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FOR SALE—3/4 H.P. A.J.S. MOTOR CYCLE—1916. 3 Speed countershaft model. In perfect running order. Has not been ridden 500 miles. Can be seen at any time by appointment. Cost £75.00. Apply J. S. "Hongkong Telegraph."

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Crown Prince " " 100	4.65
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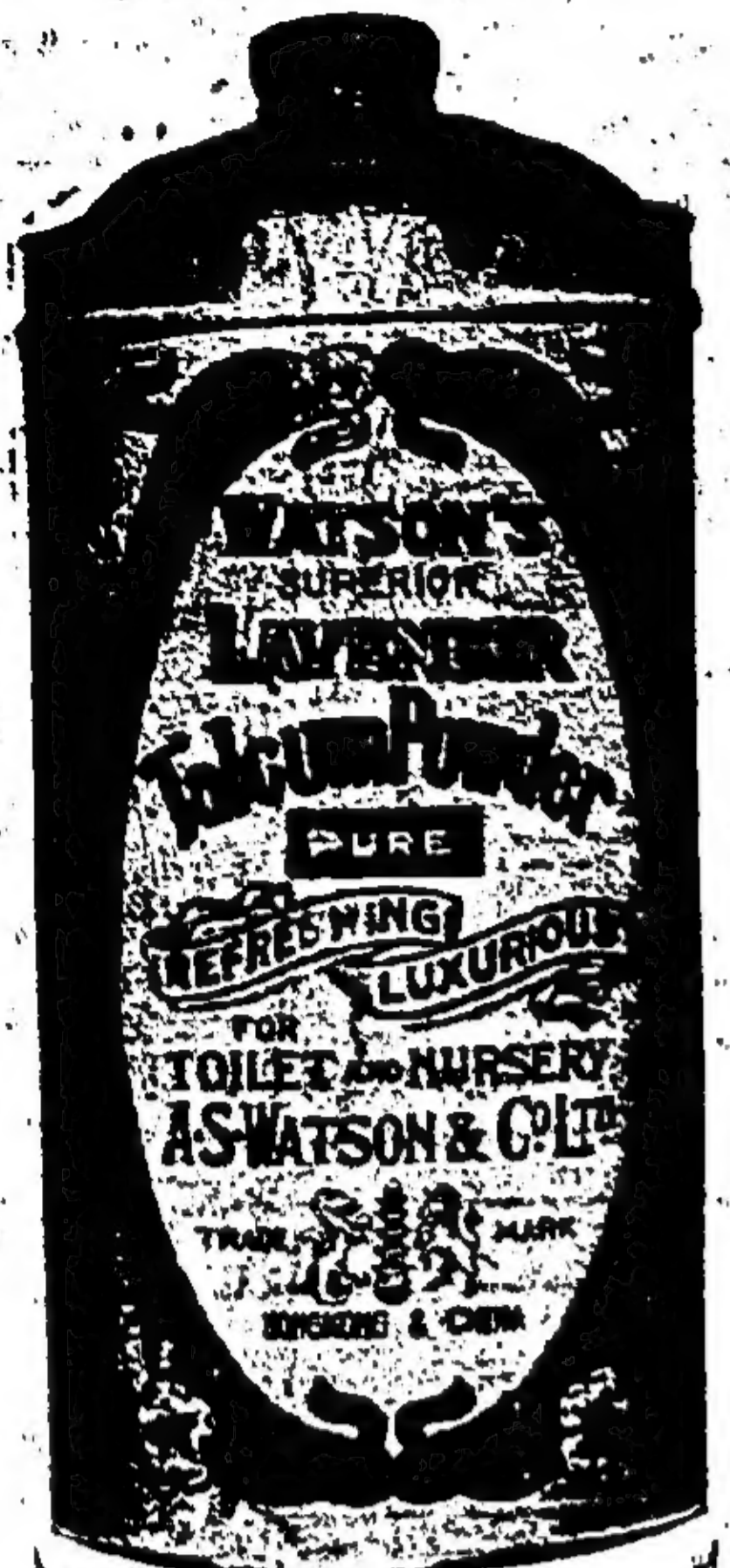
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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1917.

THE GERMAN OFFER TO RUSSIA.

The characteristic peace proposals made by Germany to Russia, which were outlined in a telegram yesterday, will cause surprise to no one. They provide another instance of the expected happening. But they are significant, none the less. They are, indeed, especially fully of meaning, coming as they do at a moment when, as President Wilson puts it in his message to the Russian people, the war has begun to go against Germany, who is showing a desperate desire to escape the inevitable ultimate defeat which lies before her. These specious suggestions are launched forth, not on the spur of the moment, but after long and laborious efforts to set Russia against the Allies to whom she has pledged her word not to make a separate peace. Advantage has been taken of the intense unrest which has recently prevailed in Russia, and it would seem as though, finding that there was little hope of getting the Russians definitely to break away from the Allies, the men at the head of affairs in Germany thought that the moment would be opportune to at any rate strike for the arranging of an armistice, to the obvious advantage of the German military machine. But, once again, Germany has revealed her penchant for clumsy diplomacy, and to a long and monotonous list of miscalculations must be added this latest attempt to lure the Russians into a trap.

This message of the German Commander-in-Chief supplies a striking example of the German conception of political morality. In effect, it says to the Russian Government: "We are, of course, aware that you cannot honorably agree to a separate peace, since you have pledged your word on that point, but if you consent to a general armistice you will be saved further bloodshed and will still be keeping faith with the Allies." If that suggestion is accepted, says the German General, Germany will be very pleased to become a friendly neighbour and to render Russia economic support, but if it is not, then Germany and her Allies will be forced to take more ruthless and extensive military measures. That is the message which kind-hearted, benevolent Germany sends to the distressed Russians. Happily, however, Russia's report is prompt and to the point—it correctly assesses the meaning of the offer when it dubs it as a substitute for separate peace proposals to which Russia will never consent, and it shatters at one blow the plausible German disclaimer that a separate armistice would not benefit the Central Powers. In no respect is that latter point more effectively disposed of than in the reminder to the Hun General that the Russians know whether German troops have been taken from the former's front. The most cheering fact of all, too, is that this reply comes from the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, to whom Germany, without a doubt, has been looking for support in her mean and underhanded campaign of intrigue.

In citing the alleged objects for which her enemies are fighting, Germany has displayed a superficial cleverness when she outlines the territorial ambitions which she attributes to her foes. But even Russia will perceive in this part of the message a very obvious attempt to play upon the "no annexation" formula, concerning which we have heard so much of late. Russia, we imagine, has no delusions as to the objects for which the Allies are waging war: they are succinctly stated by President Wilson in these words: "the liberation of people everywhere from the aggressions of an autocratic force." The Allies have not drawn the sword for territorial aggrandizement; their mission is one of liberation, and it is only in that respect that they desire to remove the corrupt and wicked influence of the Huns from territories in which, once again to use President Wilson's words, they have wrongfully gained selfish advantages for themselves and their private projects. But the circumstances do not call for any serious analysis of the proposals now put forward; their only value is that they confirm the growing belief that Germany is feeling the terrible drain on her manhood, and is anxious to bolster up her failing strength in the West by withdrawing troops from the Eastern front. Victorious armies do not as a rule display keen anxiety for an armistice. Germany's latest move, therefore, carries its own tale. The Huns are already beaten—and they know it.

Bathing Facilities.

From the correspondence that has been appearing recently in our columns with reference to the bathing facilities, or, rather, the lack of them, at North Point, it is evident that a large section of the community will be disappointed if they are not again afforded the opportunity of enjoying a "Jip" there, as in the past few seasons. Those that have taken upon themselves the task of acting as spokesmen have pointed out clearly and conclusively their belief that the place is in every way suitable for bathing, and that all that is required is that accessories for the proper enjoyment of bathing should be provided. The requirements are of a modest character and, as already stated in these columns, need not entail anything in the nature of large expenditure. Writing under the pen name of "Subscription," it will have been noted that a correspondent in our yesterday's issue made the suggestion that we should open our columns for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to provide the necessary bathing facilities. We said that we should be happy to receive subscriptions for the purpose mentioned, and would duly acknowledge them in our columns. This we, of course, are quite willing to undertake, if the authorities still adhere to their decision not to do what is their obvious duty in this matter.

"Wait and See."

The bathing season is now with us, and therefore what is going to be done should certainly be done soon. As it is not improbable, however, in view of the evident interest taken in this question, that the Government may deem it expedient to alter the decision announced at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, we are of opinion that it would be advisable to "wait and see" what the "powers-that-be" may now feel disposed to do for the large section of the community interested in this question and which certainly deserves more consideration than it has so far received. From a letter in our correspondence columns to-day, it will be seen that the proprietor of the North Point Hotel, with commendable enterprise, is willing to come to the assistance of those desirous of making North Point bathing beach the attractive bathing place it ought to be. This assistance, we feel sure, will be welcome, should the Government not do what is expected of it.

The Espionage Revelations.

The remarkable revelations which have been made in the "spy case" which has just terminated at Aberdeen which fascinates many people, for there was quite a crowd at a house the other night when it was being played. The story, as told to Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning, was that while the shopman was cutting up a bird, or a piece of pork, the bystanders put their names on a piece of paper and ten-cent pieces in a glass. The one who guesses nearest the weight of the fish or fowl, receives a goose as a prize. His Worship told defendant that this was a lottery and was not allowed. A fine of \$5 was inflicted.

Theft and Assault.
At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with the theft of a quantity of gypsum from the China Merchants' Wharf. It appears that the thief had stowed away the gypsum in a sack and was busy making off with the booty, when he was seen by the godown-keeper, who said: "I arrest you." Defendant waited until the keeper turned his back and took an unfair advantage by hitting him on the side of the head with a bamboo with nails in it. The consequence was that the godown-keeper appeared in Court with a nasty cut on the head, and a vest liberally bespattered with blood. Defendant said complainant fell down. His Worship sent defendant to prison for six weeks on each charge.

DAY BY DAY.

THAT WHICH IS GONE IS PAST AND IRREVOCABLE: WISE MEN HAVE ENOUGH TO DO WITH THINGS PRESENT AND TO COME.—Bacon.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the first anniversary of the appointment of Viscount Chinda as Japanese Ambassador in London, in succession to Marquis Isonye.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 5.5/18d.

Intercession Services.
We are asked to state that for the next few weeks an intercession service in connection with the war will be held at the Peak Church on Wednesdays at 10.15 a.m. and that a similar service will be held on other week-days at the Cathedral.

The Death Rate.
At the meeting of the Sanitary Board held this afternoon, the mortality return for the week ending May 27 was presented, from which it appeared that the death rate per 1,000 of the population was 22.4, as against 23.1 during the same week last year.

The Colony's Health.
During the past week there were five cases of enteric fever notified in the Colony (one American, one Indian and the rest Chinese), all being non-fatal. There were also three cases of plague (one fatal), all the sufferers being Chinese, and one fatal Chinese occurrence of purpural fever. Since the beginning of the year there have been 20 cases of plague, of which 16 have ended in death.

Summer Holiday.
We have received from Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son a copy of their new Summer Holiday Programme, which has just been published, and which contains useful information for intending passengers to Japan and North China. It is full of detailed information which will be of interest and service to residents contemplating leaving the Colony for short leave during the summer season. Copies can be had free on application at Messrs. Cook's office.

Concealed Opium.
Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, three Chinese were charged with being in possession of 150 taels of opium. Inspector Wildin stated that the women had come up from Saigon and were in a sampan when they were stopped by a Revenue launch. A search was made, and a table leg was found to contain 50 taels of the drug, and a sun hat seven more taels. The women were taken to the Police Station, where more opium was found concealed on their persons. His Worship fined the first defendant \$2,000, or six months, the second \$1,000, and the third \$2,000.

Roast Goose.
A new game has been discovered at Aberdeen which fascinates many people, for there was quite a crowd at a house the other night when it was being played. The story, as told to Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning, was that while the shopman was cutting up a bird, or a piece of pork, the bystanders put their names on a piece of paper and ten-cent pieces in a glass. The one who guesses nearest the weight of the fish or fowl, receives a goose as a prize. His Worship told defendant that this was a lottery and was not allowed. A fine of \$5 was inflicted.

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SENTENCED TO FIGHT THE BRITISH.

By R. Marr Murray.

Some time ago I read in one of the German papers that there had been a little trouble with the workers at Krupps and that the ring-leaders had been sent off to fight against the British by way of punishment. From this I gathered that in Germany there is no great enthusiasm for being sent to fight the British. This belief was strengthened by a German prisoner captured in a trench raid. He stated that he had originally been selected for a draft of troops going to the Russian front. But he had been guilty of insolence to a N. C. O. and his punishment for this serious offence had consisted in his being sent to the Western front instead of the Eastern.

A couple of years ago the British were called a "contemptible" little army, lacking guns, munitions and men. Fritz in 1915 had no special objection to being sent to fight the British. There was apparently no great wealth of shells behind that front, and the mechanical advantages were all on the German side. The British were evidently to be driven into the sea, and Britain was to be invaded after the manner of Belgium. All of which meant many iron crosses and much of the sort of looting the Hun dearly loves.

The fact is that the German is a bad loser. He thoroughly enjoys winning, but he cannot take a beating like a man. I remember once, years before the war, I saw a boxing match between a Canadian and a German. The German was top dog during the first few rounds, strutting about the ring in fine style, and made loud sneering remarks to his opponent as to the abilities of his opponent. But the Canadian wore him down, and by the tenth round it was obvious that the German was thoroughly beaten. He knew it, too, and, unable to repress his rage, he deliberately kicked his opponent in the groin.

I thought at the time that he must have been an exception to the general rule of Germans. But it is obvious that he was merely typical. And one can quite understand that men of that stamp are not keen on being sent to fight the British now that they can fight on more or less equal terms. Pillage, rape and slave-driving are the German's ideals of first class soldiering. He will fight, if he is forced to; but it is the biggest punishment he can think of to be sent to fight on equal terms.

The British soldier on the other hand does not consider it a punishment to be sent to the front. The average Britisher has his faults, but his greatest enemy cannot deny that he is a sportsman and that both in defeat and victory he fights cleanly. If he is a temporary soldier, fighting is not his job, and he is keen to get done with it. I could give many instances of the keenness of the British soldier to get out. But two cases in which I was personally interested will suffice as typical.

There was the case of —. He was a first class man in every way; it was not long before he got promotion, and finally he became a sergeant. Then, after nearly a year's training in England, he deserted. The police were informed, his description was circulated, and the machinery of the law set in motion to find him. But not a trace of him could be found. Then three months later he was discovered a private in the front line trenches. He had deserted in order to enlist in another battalion which was going out to France before his own.

Another case in which I was personally interested was that of an excellent soldier, who however was very partial to beer. He was constantly being brought before the Commanding Officer for drunkenness. Fines, reprimands and coaxing were of no avail. He would promise to reform and all would go well for a day or two. Then he would meet a convivial friend and the whole process would be repeated. The threat of a court-martial only

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

BATHING FACILITIES.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—With reference to previous correspondence in your paper on the above-named subject, I fail to see why the experience of the Tramway Company, who are out to make money, not lose it, should be taken as a precedent in connection with the matter.

I strolled down to North Point on Saturday last and was surprised to see such a large crowd there. According to my calculations, there were over a hundred bathers present, most of them children. It is a downright shame that a matched or something of the sort cannot be erected by the Government for use as a dressing room for these bathers. A small charge could be made for the use of same, which, I am sure, would more than pay its way.

Trusting that something will be done in regard to the matter, Yours, etc.,

EASTERNER.

Hongkong, June 11, 1917.

Sir,—With reference to "Subscription's" remarks in your issue of the 11th instant, I beg to inform you that I am prepared to attend to the erection of the tents and see that they are taken down daily and properly cared for, provided the Tramway Company will turn them over to me for the use of the public. I shall, of course, return them to the owners at the conclusion of the bathing season.

I suggest that a nominal fee of say 10 cents be charged for the use of a tent, the income therefrom to be applied towards paying the wages of the coolies who perform this work.

For the present I am prepared to set apart a portion of my grounds specially for the comfort and convenience of the ladies and children where they can enjoy a nice cup of tea, ice-cream, soft drinks, cakes, etc.

Should business warrant it, however, I shall be pleased to erect a matched opposite the beach, provided the Government allows me, and to co-operate with the Government in every way possible to make North Point a popular bathing resort.

I shall also arrange to have a band in attendance on special occasions.

Yours etc,

W. H. ELLERMAN.

Manager, North Point Hotel.

Hongkong, June 12, 1917.

kept him sober for a fortnight. Yet he really tried hard and was an excellent man at his work. Then one day he was chosen to be one of a draft of about a hundred men to proceed overseas, he celebrated the occasion much too thoroughly. He was arrested by the civil police in the town and it took four of them to get him to the station. In due course he appeared before the Commanding Officer. He was fined and his name struck off the list of the draft.

One does not argue or plead with a Commanding Officer, but he immediately sought out his Company Officer and pleaded to be reinstated in the draft. But the C.O. was firm he was not fit to go to the front. At length a compromise was arrived at. The C.O. promised that he should go with the next draft if he kept off the beer in the meantime. He was taking no risks. He went as far as to sign the pledge. He avoided the canteen as if it were a plague spot, and he never went into the town for fear of meeting his old friends.

He went out with the next draft. Keeping him back from the front had far more effect than all the punishments contained in the King's Regulations. In the German army he would have been sent to the British front as a punishment. But in the British Army keeping him back from the front was his punishment.

The same thing in the end. But who would you prefer to have beside you in a scrap? Personally I have no doubt at all on the point.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

An amusing story is told about the successful Haymarket play, "General Post." A little woman in working black came to the box office and whispered, "I'm here about the general's post." The puzzled box office replied, "I don't quite understand." "Oh," she said, in a louder voice, thinking she hadn't been heard, "I want to apply for the general's post." Then the situation dawned on the box office, which said, "But this is a theatre, and 'General Post' is a play!" An assurance that the little "general" accepted with many misgivings.

Our Council schools, whose status Mr. Fisher is anxious to raise, are much less democratic than their counterparts in the United States, says the *Chronicle*. When the Mosely Commission visited Washington some years ago its members expressed surprise to find the President's son attending the equivalent of a London Board school. Washington, however, was not surprised, since it is not uncommon to find the children of judges, Cabinet Ministers and highly-placed officers of State sitting side by side in the elementary rate-supported schools with the children of tradesmen and labourers.

How many of us will make the increased duty on tobacco a jumping-off place for total abstinence? asked the *Daily Chronicle*. Probably more in Great Britain than would be the case, say, in Holland, where the average smoker consumes four times as much tobacco as does the Englishman. An ingenious German a few years ago worked out the rank of countries in smoking. After Holland, which takes easily the first place, come Austria, Denmark, Switzerland, Belgium, and Germany. Modest places are taken by France, Sweden, and Spain, with Britain almost at the foot next to Italy and Russia. The United States smoker makes the nearest approach to the Dutchman's box, with his consumption of 3-2 a week.

Mr. James Welch, whose performance in "When Knights Were Bold" and "The New Clown" made him one of the most popular actors of farce in recent times, died recently after a long illness. The former play, produced in 1906, ran almost without interruption for five years, and the reputation Mr. Welch derived from it was unequalled by anything of the kind except, perhaps, that of Mr. Penley in "Charley's Aunt." Mr. Welch, like many actors whose success was based mainly on farce, had a fondness for more serious work, and proved himself a character actor of the first rank in such diverse parts as that of Jacques Strop in "Macaire" and the broken down itinerant musician in the sketch "The Man in the Street," which was written for him and scored such a success on the stage. His death, at 53, will be regretted by thousands of playgoers to whom he has given evenings of whole-hearted merriment.

It's "Teddy this" and "Teddy that," an, "Teddy, ow's yer soul?" But it's "Way for Mr. Roosevelt!" when the country's in a hole; When the nation's in a hole, my friends, and the war cloud's rising black. Then it's "Room for Colonel Roosevelt!" for our Teddy's coming back. It's "Traitor to his party," and it's "Not the people's choice," But it's "Citizen and patriot" when they hear the cannon's voice; When they scent the smoke of battle, boys, and need a million men, It's "Bah for General Roosevelt!"—and who's the "traitor" then? G. W. T. in *Chicago Tribune*.

Increased Pay for Trawler Engineers.

The Hull trawler owners have granted a further increase of 10s a week to the trawler engineers and 3s a week to trimmers.

THE WORD OF A GERMAN.

Why It Cannot be Believed.

"You cannot," remarked President Lincoln, "fool all the people all the time!" His experience was of the people of the United States, whom no one would describe as credulous.

Probably he was right universally, but if he had seen this war he might have added, "You can fool the whole German people for a wonderfully long time." This capacity of the German, individually and en masse, for being fooled is the product of several factors; his natural docility and anxious preoccupation with his own interest; the Prussian education he receives, which deadens character and thought as much as it promotes industry; the ponderous mechanical discipline of the Army to which he submits inevitably. The result is that authority knows that he will swallow and digest everything that authority tells him, and (which is far more ominous) authority and individual Germans both believe, arguing from domestic experience, that other nations too will believe anything that they are told.

When this fact is once grasped, German official communications, whether half-marked as such or issued through the Press, become more intelligible. Truth is irrelevant. You say what you wish to be believed, and because you wish it to be believed, it will be believed. Without this the Prussian bureaucracy would be impotent, and without the Prussian bureaucracy modern Germany, as the world knows it, would be non-existent.

In the practice of this policy few matters are left untouched by German authorities, always industrious, never hampered by any gleams of humour or common decency. Thus it appears that, at present, there is considerable and somewhat suspicious anxiety among the public lest German graves in territory recently evacuated in Hindenburg's glorious if somewhat retrograde movements in this west, may be desecrated by the Allies. To meet this a message from the war correspondent of the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* has been industriously circulated through the Press. Herr Schenermann says, piously, "There rarely need be any anxiety lest French or English soldiers would disturb the resting-places of German warriors, as the enemy must have seen, during his advances, how worthily we have treated his dead." And he concludes, true to type, with a threat: "Germans will hardly dare to vent their hatred against us on headstones and memorial crosses, for they know that we have in our hands every means of reprisal."

"How worthily we have treated his dead!" It is not merely that the statement is a lie, or that its authors know it for a lie, but that they imagine that they have only to tell the lie to the world to get credence. There is a queer streak of childishness in their cunning brutality; the feeling "I have only to shut the door and God will not see." This statement goes counter to all the facts. The Germans have less glimmering of reverence for the Allied dead than they have for their own. That, Heaven knows, is little enough, but of that more in a moment. They have rifled innumerable vaults and tombs in old French churches to strip the coffins of their brass and ironwork, to strip the rings even from the poor dead fingers. They have despoiled French graves of their headstones so that some Baron or Count or Rector of the German Empire should sleep under a suitable tumulus—suitable indeed! They know these facts, they know that the Allies know them, but they do not hesitate to lie about them to their own people and they expect the world to believe.

If need were, the position is made more clear by remembering how the German Government treat their own dead. Listen to the correspondent of the Berlin *Lokal-Anzeiger*:—"We pass through Evergnicourt. There is a dull smell in the air, as if lime were being burnt. We are passing the great Corpses Exploitation Establishment (Kadaververwertung).

EARL CURZON'S HINT.

"Keep Your Eye on Mesopotamia."

Speaking at the opening of a canteen for soldiers at the Midland Station, Derby, recently, Earl Curzon of Kedleston paid a high tribute to the work of the Y.M.C.A. during the war, and said they had fashioned a girdle of mercy and loving-kindness round the world. He said it was not for the spoils of victory, but for the sake of generations yet unborn that the Allies were struggling. They must go on fighting until they had secured the objects for which they were striving. No country would be worth living in if German arms were allowed to triumph.

The military position at the present moment was distinctly encouraging. He did not wish them to run away with the idea that the end would come just yet. There was no doubt, however, that the operations of the last fortnight on French soil constituted a very considerable military victory. These operations had shown the wonderful superiority of our artillery, which had fired four million rounds of projectiles into the ranks of the enemy.

He referred, in a passing reference, to the operations in the East, and remarked, "Keep your eye on Mesopotamia." In his opinion the military power of Germany was not sufficiently broken to induce her to accept any terms which the Allies might consider reasonable. It was difficult to know what her internal condition really was, but her military power and arrogance were far from being broken. It could only be effected on the field of battle.

Anstalt) of this Army Group. The fact that is won here is turned into lubricating oils, and everything else is ground down in the bones mill into a powder which is used for mixing with pigs' food and manure.

This correspondent does not hesitate to say that the products of the corpses of German soldiers are used for live stock—which is in its turn used for foodstuffs. It does not occur to him, apparently, that his own people, the mothers and wives and children of these men, will be revolted by the horror of it; but the spectacle of the wired bundles of corpses flung into cisterns and vats, ultimately to be changed into human food—the thing is too nauseating to dwell upon. It lingers, an evil taste in the mouth, "a dull smell, as if lime were being burnt," and it will be many years before the rest of the world after the war will eat German food products, however hungry.

Here we have not lies, but ghastly truth. But the psychology underlying it is the same. The Germans see nothing terrible or shameful in it, and therefore other nations must, they think, take the same view. One of their writers, describing the same process in Rumania, says that the Rumanians had apparently no knowledge of such scientific manufacture. The implication being that they lack the true Kultur, but had they had the knowledge they would have utilised it as the Germans have done. This frame of mind is almost incredible, but there, without a doubt, it exists.

Such is the German reverence for their dead. Can any sane man suppose that they have more reverence for the dead of their enemies? Yet, without shame in action, they have not the courage of their convictions. They lie because, sentimentally or practically, it suits them to lie. "The word of a German!" Think what it means: oaths broken; hospitality outraged; men and nations betrayed. We have spoken of one tangible instance, and the justification for the charge may be summed up by comparing those two sentences written, almost simultaneously, by German writers: "The enemy must have seen how worthily we have treated his dead." "We are passing the great Corpses Exploitation Establishment."

The German may, if he likes, believe the German; the world will not.

NORTH v. SOUTH.

An Exciting Battle in the Street.

Shortly after six o'clock last evening, six Shanghai men, temporarily resident in the Colony, were scrambling along Queen's Road West, when the sight of a stall filled with cold lemonade created a thirst. With the intention of satisfying it, they procured three or four bottles from the stallholder, and, after consuming it, were in the act of walking away without paying for it when their progress was arrested by the strong protests of the man in charge of the stall. Without more ado, they pushed him over his stall, breaking bottles and glasses, and were enjoying the spectacle when a lunkong arrived on the scene. After he had picked the stallholder from the wreckage, he roundly remonstrated with the disturbers, and they retaliated by striking out right and left. The lunkong found he could not cope with this new turn in the game, and loudly blew his whistle, with the result that two Police Reserve constables, several District Watchmen, and another lunkong or two came up and a general fight took place. What followed was a chapter of accidents. The tonic of a Police Reservist was torn into shreds, blows were exchanged, and fate was very hard on a lunkong, for he not only received a nasty knock, but lost his garter. The Shanghai forces were augmented by three or four others from the North, and a pitched battle took place. Eventually the Northerners found that their foes were too numerous, and, one by one, they retired, either knocked out by the policemen's truncheons, or slipping away unnoticed. One man when he had got some little distance from the melee, hired a ricksha and was well on his way towards making a good escape when he was espied and the services of Trooper Edwards, who was there with his pony, were commandeered. Trooper Edwards galloped after the man, and caught him.

This was the story told to Mr. J. H. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, and it was also stated that, as the men were leaving the Colony, the Police wished the charges to be withdrawn. This was accordingly done.

"NO MORE" 'UM KAISER.

Annexation of Germany's Lost Possessions in the Pacific.

In the Prize Court recently Sir Samuel Evans condemned as a prize of war the German vessel *Siar*, which had been seized in October, 1914, in the harbour of Tekeriki, in the New Ireland group of the Bismarck Archipelago, north-east of New Guinea.

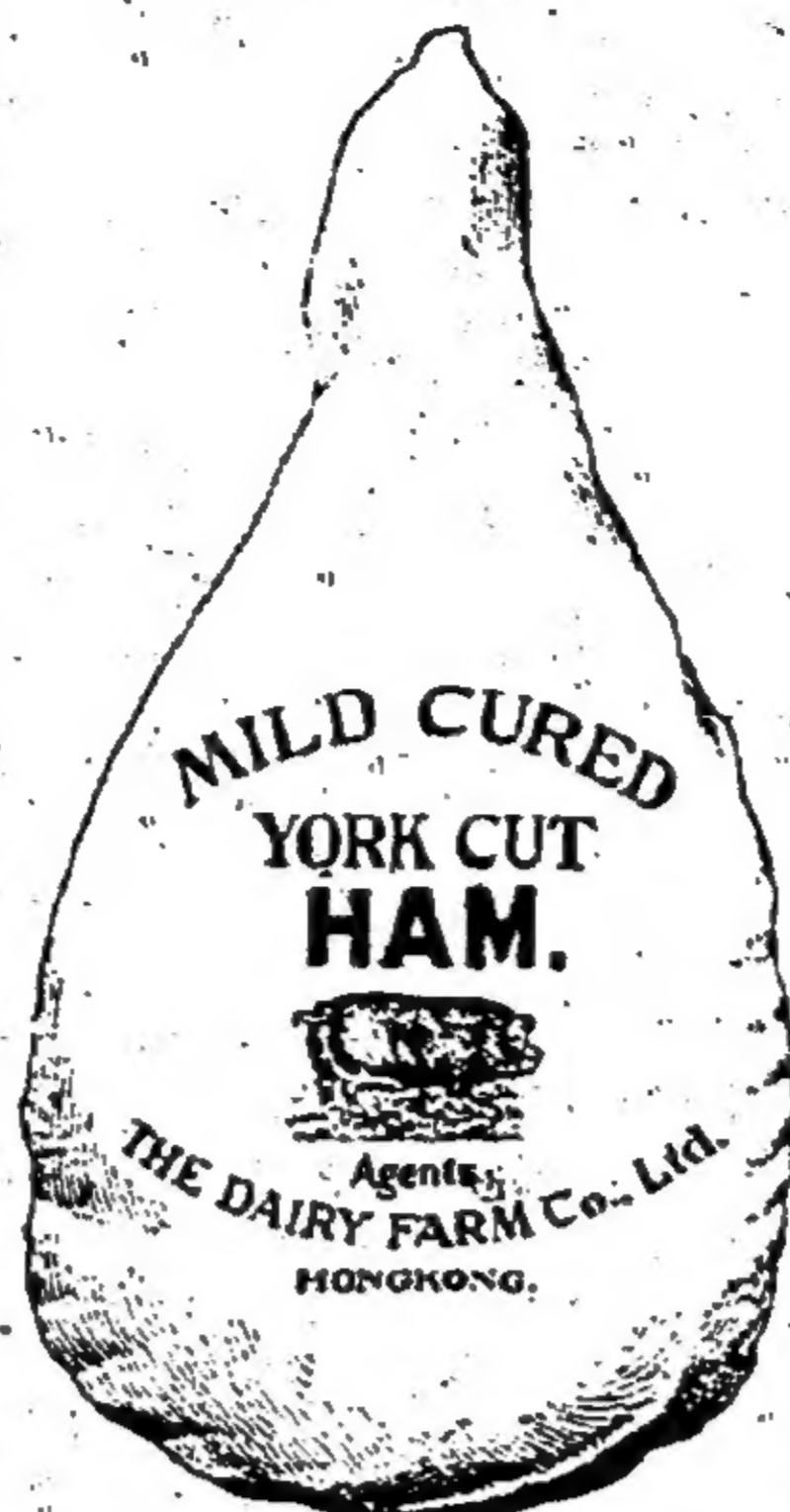
A picturesque proclamation in pidgin English, which had been issued to the natives on the annexation of the islands, was read. This stated:—

All boys belongins one place, you savvy big master he come now, he now feller master, he strong feller too much, you look him all ship-stop place, he small feller ship belongins him. Plenty more big feller he stop place belongins him, now become here to take all place. . . . You look him new feller fig, you savvy him? He belong British (English); he more better than other feller. . . . British (English) new feller master he like him all same you piccann alongs him. . . . You no steal Mary belongins other feller black man. Bye-and-bye ship belongins new feller master he come and look out place belongins you. Me ben talk with you now, you give three good feller cheers belongins new feller master.

No More 'Um Kaiser.
God Save 'Um King.

Plague-Infected Rats. The rat returns present-d at the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon showed that during the week ending May 26, 1884 rats were caught, of which two were found to be infected. Both of these were caught in Hongkong. During the following week, 1884 rats were caught and again two, both from Hongkong, were discovered to be plague-infected.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



ABSOLUTELY
THE
BEST
IN
THE
COLONY.

GERMAN PEACE INTRIGUES.

"Dark Forces" at Work in Russia.

Petrograd, April 23.—M. Milickoff, speaking at Moscow, said he possessed secret documents showing that the Germans were debating whether to attack Russia immediately or wait until internal disorders should put her at their mercy.

Meanwhile, both "front and rear," the German agitation is so far failing in its attempts to undermine the Russian's moral resistance to the enemy. All along the front Germans and Austrians are trying to get into touch with the Russians. Sovieting parties invite the Russians not to shoot, and attempt to persuade them of the necessity of peace.

A prisoner captured on the south-west front says he heard his officers saying the only hope was an immediate peace, and for this it was necessary to demoralise or destroy the Russian army so that peace conditions would be dictated by the Central Powers, and not by the Allies. In Galicia, enemy troops received orders not to fire on Russians, but to try and influence them in the direction of peace. Russians taken prisoner were to be released if it was clear that their sympathies were in favour of peace.

In the rear, particularly in the south-western government of Bessarabia, Podolsk, and Volynia, there has been a wide distribution of literature, and many agitators, mostly dressed as soldiers, are going from village to village inciting the peasants. It can be easily imagined how disorders in the rear of the armies, if this agitation should succeed, would react on the armies at the front.

Besides the "dark forces" and the agitation on the front, the Germans also base hopes on the activity of the extremists in the rear, where M. Lenin urges peace without annexation, explaining, however, that Germany should have Courland because it was originally annexed by Russia. The Germans in Courland are less than eight per cent of the population, which is mainly Lettish. Lenin, who is conducting this almost comic agitation, is housed in the Palace of the ballet dancer, Obessinska, and his proceedings are so exaggerated that they have the air of comic opera. Any harm he might do is outweighed a hundred times by the good sense of the other returning emigrants, who, on arriving last night, lost no time in declaring themselves uncompromisingly against a separate peace.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ECUADOR."

From SAN FRANCISCO.
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' Risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports Hongkong before bill of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Monday 18th, inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after June 19th 1917, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

R. C. MORTON.

General Agent.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



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VICTORIA, B.O., & SEATTLE via Kobe, Yokohama, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu & Yokohama.		\$Shidzuoka Maru Capt. N. Ma \$Inaba Maru Capt. Higo	T. 12,500 WED., 20th June, at noon. MON., 16th July, at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		\$Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine	T. 21,000 MON., 18th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		\$Atsuta Maru Capt. Itsuno	T. 16,000 MONDAY, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		\$Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomioka	T. 13,500 WED., 18th July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama		\$Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 FRI., 15th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI and Kobe		\$Camp Maru Capt. Shinohara	T. 8,000 SATURDAY, 13rd June.
SHANGHAI and Kobe		\$Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki	T. 8,000 FRI., 15th June.

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Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots		3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots		17th July.
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(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur., 14th June at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Esang	Fri., 15th June at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Yusang	Fri., 15th June at d'light.
MANILA	Yusang	Sat., 16th June at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues., 19th June at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 23rd June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

HANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Hanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the high class can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bill of Lading is issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other when independent orders.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

CARGO LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the Commercial World.BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The N.D.L.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd has circulated a paragraph in the German press in view of the recent occasion of its fiftieth anniversary. It is pointed out that since the outbreak of war some ten steamships of a total tonnage of 70,000 have been delivered to the Company, whilst no less than eight further vessels, including the Hindenburg and the Columbus of some 35,000 tons each, are now under construction.

Elder Dempster Take Over.

The Gulf Transport Co. It was officially announced recently that Messrs. Elder Dempster and Co., Ltd. Liverpool have acquired from Messrs. J. H. Welford and Co., Ltd. and the Gulf Transport Co., their interests in the regular Gulf trade. Messrs. J. H. Welford and Co., Ltd. (of which Mr. J. H. Welford is chairman and managing director) was registered in 1902, the authorised capital was £20,000, of which £19,561 had been subscribed.

Shocking Enemy Treatment

of an Arab Seaman. An Arab seaman, a former member of the crew of the Sunderland steamer May Scott, whose name is Salem Abused arrived at South Shields recently from Ruhlben Camp, where he had been a prisoner of war since August, 1914. Abused states that the German authorities marked out the coloured class for special ill-treatment and ill-treatment. This unfortunate seaman was given a disagreeable task, which is among the forbidden things in his religion as a following of Mahomet. He explained to the German testifier the reasons why he could not perform it. In spite of this the German officer struck Abused and confined him in a prison cage, in which he could only stand upright and was unable to turn round. Abused was condemned to this atrocious form of endurance for 72 hours and fed on one slice of black bread per day.

Future of Motor Ships.

The East Asiatic Company, of Copenhagen, has apparently no doubt as to the future of motor ships as commerce carriers, as it has now under construction or on order no fewer than twenty of these vessels. In order to procure the necessary capital for meeting the cost of this fleet, the company has been gradually getting rid of its interests in other undertakings. In 1915 a new steamship company, the Orient, was established, which took over all the steamers in the East Asiatic Company's fleet, the latter retaining only motor ships. In December 1st another new company was formed under the name of the East Asiatic Industry & Plantation Company, with a capital of 20,000,000. To acquire the parent company's plantations in the Far East and the Soya-Cake Factory in Copenhagen, thus leaving the East Asiatic Company free to devote its whole attention to the working of its motor vessels. In this way, without increasing its capital of 15,000,000, the East Asiatic is able to pay for its new motor ships out of the proceeds of the sale of its other interests and from current revenue—Shipping and Engineering.

The 1,200 U.S.-Built Wood

Ships. Mail advices from Washington, says the "Journal of Commerce" to hand, state that the Shipping Board programme of building a fleet of 1,000 wooden ships of 3,000 or 3,500 tons each to meet the loss of tonnage by submarine warfare, and thus help to defeat the German undersea campaign has been formally approved by President Wilson. The first ship will be ready within five months. Mr. Denman, the chairman of the Board, announces that the Board's plans had been virtually completed, and that the preliminaries to the construction of the big fleet were in full swing. Contracts have been let with the builders, arrangements have been virtually completed for the supply of standardised lumber parts, the labour problems have been settled, at least partially, and unless there is an unforeseen hitch, by October the shipyards on the Atlantic and Pacific will be turning out the new vessels at the rate of two or three a day to be leased to private shipping concerns. The great fleet will fly the United States flag, and each vessel sailing to the war zone will be armed. The programme calls for the building of 200,000 tons of shipping monthly. The builders will be encouraged to complete the vessels speedily, and plans have been made to make partial payments on vessels, where necessary, from month to month.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to—
Yok Building, Tel. 1574. JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.
Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.
The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.
S.S. "ECUADOR" June 20.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" "
S.S. "VENEZUELA" "

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special
care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to:—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 12th JUNE, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

WEDNESDAY, 13th JUNE, 1917.
8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Fatshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,551.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 3 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 17th JUNE, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
The attention of the Public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police
Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station
facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at
this Head Police Station for permits.
Fares: Saloon, Single \$5. Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANNING (Opposite the Bank of China)

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination. Vessel's Name. For Freight Apply To. To be Dis- patched.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	12, June
San Francisco via Japan	Tsiondori	J. C. J. L.	13, June
Victoria B. C., & Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	20, June
San Francisco via Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	22, June
San Francisco via Japan	P. Juliana	J. C. J. L.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	3, July
San Francisco via Japan	Bintang	J. C. J. L.	12, July
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	17, July
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	27, July
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	China	P. M. S. S.	5, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Anjo M.	T. K. K.	11, Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	12, June
Shanghai	Tsitaoem	J. C. J. L.	12, June
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	13, June
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	14, June
Kobe	Tijiwong	J. C. J. L.	14, June
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	14, June
Shanghai	Esang	J. M. Co.	15, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	15, June
Shanghai	Yusang	J. M. Co.	15, June
Shanghai and Kobe	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	15, June
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	1, June
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	17, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	18, June
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	19, June
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	1, June
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	23, June
Shanghai and Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	23, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	2, July
Kobe	Tibodas	J. C. J. L.	3, July
Shanghai	Tikini	J. C. J. L.	9, July
Victoria, B.C., & Japan	Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	16, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, July

NOTICES.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI
KWAISHA.
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTANE, KISH-
IPAKE, YOSHIOKAWA, NOJO, HAMA-
ZUTA, SAGO, KANADA, SHINBU,
KAMIYAMADA, SIBAI and OYUNAN
Collieries.
Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—YAGASAKI
MOUL, KASABU, WAKAMATSU,
UTABU, MUBORAN, HAKODATE,
KOBÉ, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKO-
HAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBUGA, VIADU,
VOSTOK, HANKOW, PEKING,
LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI,
HONGKONG, HAIPHONG and
CANTON.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI"
Code: A, A. B. A. 5th Ed., West-
ern Union, and Bentley's.

AGENTS:—
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GRAB-
RO & CO., MANILA—Messrs.
MACDONALD & CO., SINGA-
PORE—Messrs. BORNHO CO.,
LTD. GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R.
BROWN, McFARLANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—
K. KATO,
Manager,
Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder

THE FRANK WATERHOUSE
STEAMSHIP LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From SEATTLE & JAPAN
PORTS.

THE Steamship
"BANKOKU MARU."

having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of cargo by her
are hereby informed that all
goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Limited,
whence, and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 15th
June, at 5 p.m. will be subject
to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the
Godowns where they will be
examined on 15th June, at 10 a.m.
Claims against the steamer must
be presented within 10 days of
arrival otherwise they will not
be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be ef-
fected by us in any case what-
ever.
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas.
JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

TSANG FOOK.
Piano & Organ Repaired, Tuned,
and Regulated. Cases Re-Polished.
Work & Finish Guaranteed.
Lowest Charges Consistent
with Best Workmanship. Es-
timates given on request.

ADVERTISE
WITH US: OUR CHARGE IS

2 CENTS
PER PAGE

DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.
Pedder Street. Telephone 1906.

For a good solid meal at 1
Canteen or Table d'Hôte with
Wines & Liquors of the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

NOTICE.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,
BOILERS

Of all Types and Sizes, Repairers, Salvors,
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

GRAVING DOCK.

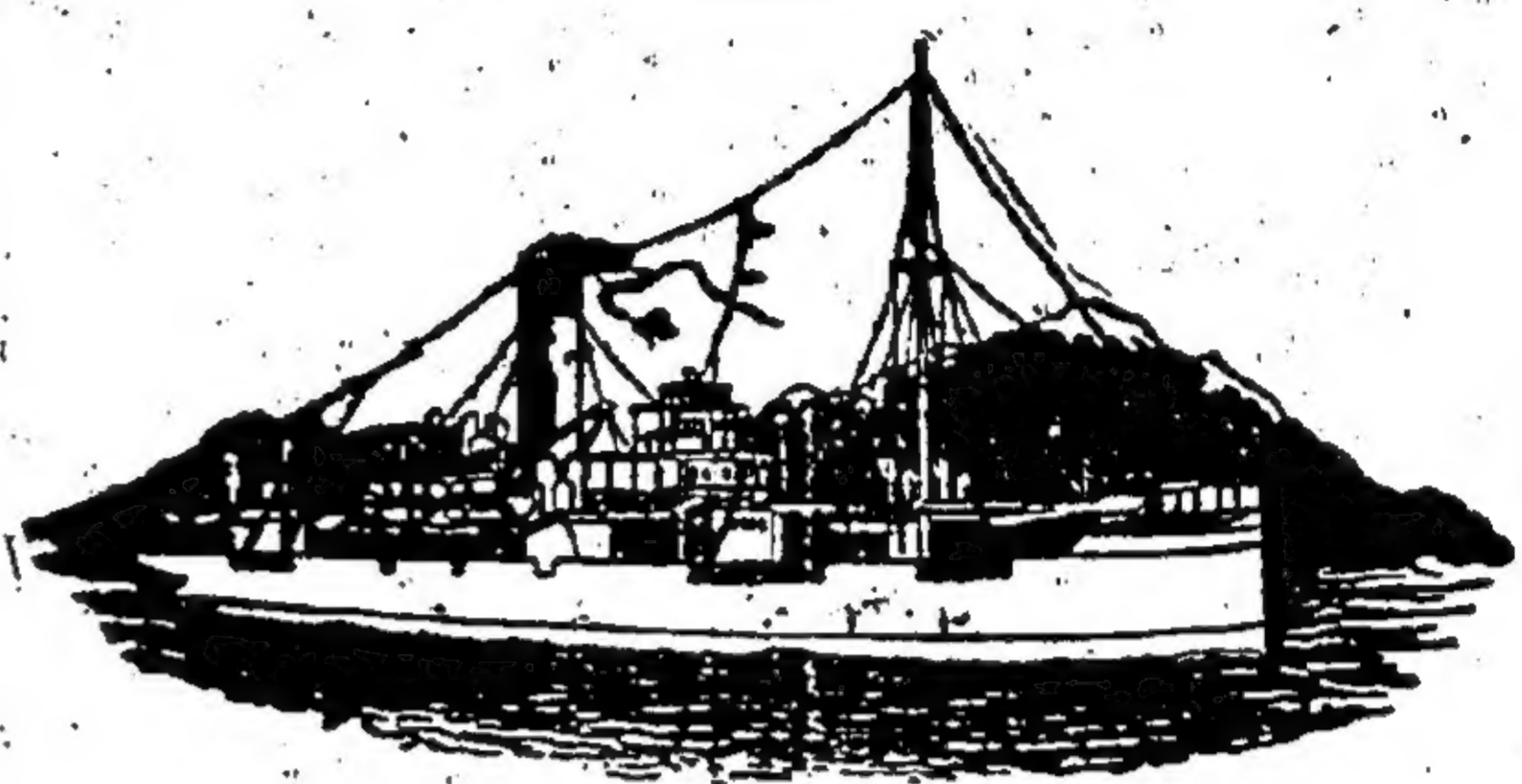
78' x 88' x 34'-6"

PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "RAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE

and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR:—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.
Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every descrip-
tion. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING COMPANY,
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.

Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

S.S. "COLUSA"

From SAN FRANCISCO via
Kobe and MANILA.

The above-mentioned vessel
having arrived from the above
Ports, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby informed that
their goods are being landed at
their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company,
Ltd., whence and/or from the
Wharves delivery may be ob-
tained.

Goods not cleared by 18th
of June, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be ex-
amined on the 16th June,
1917, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer
must be presented in writing
within ten days after arrival of
steamer, otherwise they will not
be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be ef-
fected by the undersigned in any
case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be coun-
tersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1917.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The China Mail Steamship Co.'s s.s.
CHINA arrived in Yokohama on Tue-
day morning, June 5, and sailed from
that port on June 6, and is due to arrive
in Hongkong on June 15, at daylight.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

Universal Providers.

The Largest Modern Department
Store in the East.

Airiest, Cleanest and Coolest
in every Respect.

With Elevators to every floor

Refreshments on the Roof Garden.

PRICES MODERATE.

TEL 1967,
1968.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

Cheonghing, from Semarang.
Cotas, from San Francisco.
Hill Grace, Hongkong Hotel
from Shanghai.
Hocklyechan Chop, from
Singapore.
Hoksenhun, from Taipei.
Hutchins Capt. Hongkong
Hotel, from Shanghai.
Jarpynt, from Sydney.
Jechung, from Binjei.
Kwang Heng Seng, from
Bangkok.
Sui Hong Tai, from Macao.
Tang Young Kee 5 Wanchai
from Singapore.
Teulings Miss, Steamer "Willis"
from Kras.
Tinkimlo c/o Hongtai, from
Tainan.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, June 7, 1917.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on June 1, 1917.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.

Typhoon	1916	1917
1st	1916	1917
2nd	1916	1917
3rd	1916	1917
4th	1916	1917
5th	1916	1917
6th	1916	1917
7th	1916	1917
8th	1916	1917
9th	1916	1917
10th	1916	1917
11th	1916	1917
12th	1916	1917
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20th	1916	1917
21st	1916	1917
22nd	1916	1917
23rd	1916	1917
24th	1916	1917
25th	1916	1917
26th	1916	1917
27th	1916	1917
28th	1916	1917
29th	1916	1917
30th	1916	1917
31st	1916	1917

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Typhoon	1916	1917
1st	1916	1917
2nd	1916	1917
3rd	1916	1917
4th	1916	1917
5th	1916	1917
6th	1916	1917
7th	1916	1917
8th	1916	1917
9th	1916	1917
10th	1916	1917
11th	1916	1917
12th	1916	1917
13th	1916	1917
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20th	1916	1917
21st	1916	1917
22nd	1916	1917
23rd	1916	1917
24th	1916	1917
25th	1916	1917
26th	1916	1917
27th	1916	1917
28th	1916	1917
29th	1916	1917
30th	1916	1917
31st	1916	1917

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District
in millions and decimals of gallons during the month
of May, 1917.
Consumption .. 2,245,000
Estimated .. 2,245,000
Population .. 244,619
Consumption per head per day .. 16.3
Services to houses in the Kowloon District
disconnected from Kowloon Main and a supply given
by public street fountains only during May
in both years, 1916 and 1917.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Kowloon	1916	1917
1st	1916	1917
2nd	1916	1917
3rd	1916	1917
4th	1916	1917
5th	1916	1917
6th	1916	1917
7th	1916	1917
8th	1916	1917
9th	1916	1917
10th	1916	1917
11th	1916	1917
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19th	1916	1917
20th	1916	1917
21st	1916	1917
22nd	1916	1917
23rd	1916	1917
24th	1916	1917
25th	1916	1917
26th	1916	1917
27th	1916	1917
28th	1916	1917
29th		

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

A Terrific Explosion Described.

London, June 11.
The whole story of the great explosion before the British offensive at Messines Ridge remains to be told, but an indication of the elaborateness of the preparations and the immensity of the scheme is given by a French correspondent at the British Headquarters. He says that nearly a year ago a demand was made on the coalfields around Newcastle and Cardiff for a few hundred expert miners, skilled in digging and in the art of exploding. They worked for about six months, digging for a length of two kilometres under the slopes of the ridge in nineteen mine-chambers under nineteen of the enemy's most formidable cemented and armed fortresses. The gallery for advancing had to be dug for one hundred and forty metres, and quadrangular pits similar to the cage of a lift were constructed and crammed with high explosives. Electric wires, which were to cause the fatal spark in one second, were ready at the end of last winter. Hence, since January, the first-line German troops had been living unconsciously above a sleeping inferno.

The correspondent adds that the convulsion was like a supernatural cataclysm. It wrecked the hill, filled up the marshes, changed the wood into a lake and also changed the history of two years and the geography of two centuries. The mines, upon exploding, did not make deep craters similar to those at Pozieres, but they buried violently upward great masses of earth, which fell back slowly in showers on trenches and garrison fortresses and transformed an enormous area into a cemetery. For hours after the attack, repeated dull sounds were heard in the earth below. In some cases, the Germans were dug out half-suffocated, and since then along the whole of the ridge soldiers have been listening between the crash of shells for the cries of frightened humanity coming from the underworld.

TWO GERMAN SEAPLANES DESTROYED.

London, June 11.
An Admiralty announcement states that a Dover patrol drifter to-day engaged five enemy seaplanes. The drifter destroyed two and took the occupants prisoner. The remaining seaplanes escaped.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR REDMOND.

London, June 11.
Continuing his statement in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George said the late Major Redmond was above all an Irish patriot, and he felt that Ireland's greatest opportunity to win liberty for herself was by fighting side by side with Britain in the great world struggle for freedom. It was for Ireland that Major Redmond gave his life. Mr. Lloyd George quoted tenderly and reverently from the battlefield by Ulster soldiers of the Ulster Ambulance. He declared that the appeal he had just read now came to them all from the grave on the frontier of land which Major Redmond gave his life to liberate.

THE ALLIED WAR AIMS.

London, June 11.
His Majesty's Government's reply to the Russian Note regarding the Allied war aims states that it heartily concurs with the sentiment in the proclamation to the Russian people which declared that free Russia does not propose to dominate over other people or to deprive them of their national patrimony or forcibly to occupy foreign territory. The reply proceeds: "Britain did not enter the war as a war of conquest, and are not continuing it for any such object. Their purpose at the outset is to defend their existence and enforce respect for international engagements."

[The message is incomplete.—Ed. H.K.T.]

FRESH ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

London, June 11.
An Italian official message says:—Our artillery destroyed the enemy's complex defence at several points of the Asiago Plateau. The infantry attacked during a violent storm in the direction of Mount Zebio and Forno, and carried Agnello. They captured early the whole of Mount Ortigara and made prisoners totalling 2,000. They repulsed the enemy and attacked south of Castagnaro, taking prisoners.

A GREEK INCIDENT RECALLED.

London, June 11.
Reuters correspondent at Athens states that the assassins of assassinate Campbell and Burns have been committed for trial on a charge of murder, and for unlawfully carrying arms.

OUR DAILY WAR BILL.

London, June 11.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the daily expenditure of all sorts during the first nine weeks of the war was £7,884,000. He hoped that the rate of expenditure would decrease.

A FREE PARDON.

London, June 11.
It is stated that His Majesty the King has granted a free pardon, in consequence of valuable services in the war, to Lieutenant, who, with his wife, were each sentenced to three years' servitude at Edinburgh in June, 1911 (?) for fraud in connection with a pearl necklace.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

Following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic for the week ending 31st May:

Receipts	Aggregate Receipts for 23 weeks.
£13,378	\$302,275
12,830	310,411
586	
	8,158

NORTH POINT BATHING FUND.

In response to the suggestion that subscriptions should be raised for the providing of bathing facilities at North Point, the following donation has come to hand:

The Hon. Mr. R. Shewan ... \$100.

In Japan, Queen's College, who left the Colony on short leave on May 3rd, has reached Osaka in Japan where he is taking treatment.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SPANISH PREMIERSHIP.

Madrid, June 11.
The Premier having refused to reconsider his resignation the King summoned Senor Dato, who accepted the Premiership.

WELL-KNOWN BERLIN PAPER SUPPRESSED.

London, June 11.
Saturday's issue of the Berlin "Lokal-Anzeiger" was suppressed for publishing and for printing reports of the arrival of the Austrian military peace deputation at Petrograd.

NEW HUNGARIAN PREMIER.

Zurich, June 11.
The new Hungarian Premier, Count Esterhazy, is only thirty-six and spent two years at Oxford. He occupies a middle position between the Constitutionalists and the Governmentalists and always followed a strong pro-British policy.

MAJOR REDMOND'S DEATH.

London, June 11.
H.M. the King has telegraphed to Mr. John Redmond stating that he is grieved to hear of the death of his son, Major Redmond, who had "given gallant service and set a noble example in the war." Mr. Lloyd George telegraphed: "No man ever won the affection of the House of Commons more completely without surrendering an iota of his political faith."

THROUGH AMERICAN EYES.

Mr. Palmer's War Pictures.

Mr. Frederick Palmer treats war romantically; that is one of the reasons of his acceptability. Another is that he knows just how to weave the personal thread into his story of great battles so that his "With the New Army on the Somme" (John Murray) becomes as fascinating as fiction because it is the struggle of human wills. Man speaks behind the monstrous machine. His personal touches and thumbnail sketches constitute, indeed, the chief charm of the book, which is vivid, with sensibility, and informed throughout with a strong racial sympathy with the cause which to-day is as American as it is English. War is a pageant to him, for he is blessed with the imagination of the novelist. If there are dull moments he contrives to conceal them. The more fact that there are gathered upon the field men of different nationalities, temperaments and types is sufficient for this craftsman and colourist. He gives us a picture alive with feeling. Shrewd, kindly American eyes look at our behaviour in the great test.

All the leaders are there, touched off impressively. It is easy to see his admiration for Sir Douglas Haig, now more than ever the British hero. He finds him in his little chateau, extraordinarily calm and removed from everything that could distract him from his task. A wispy of a building; there is no parade or fuss. He is the perfect type of the English officer, at once a great fighter and a quiet country gentleman. He never neglects to keep himself fit.

"It amounts to a talent to have gone through campaigns in India and South Africa and yet always to appear as fresh as if one had never known anything more strenuous than the leisurely life of an English gentleman."

He is as opposed to advertisement as he is to preoccupation. Though he represents Oxford in his training, there is something in common between him and Sir William Robertson, if only for the systematio way in which each has studied his profession. You see him comforting General— and again in that awful moment declaring "We must wait here, if we die for it." Just as if it were a mere question of waiting for dinner. Then he is like Joffre in the order and method of his life—Joffre of whom we have a delightful portrait. He is arm-in-arm with Castelnau, the hero of the defence at Narbonne; they are walking slowly toward a wood, while a sturdy guard follows them, carrying canteens upon which they will sit. The one is small and alert-looking, the other rather massive, "with rheumatism in his legs."

In Japan, Queen's College, who left the Colony on short leave on May 3rd, has reached Osaka in Japan where he is taking treatment.

V. A. D. ORDERS.

Orders issued by Miss Wilkinson, Acting Adjutant of the Hongkong No. 1 V. A. D. St. John Ambulance state:—
The second lecture on first aid will be given by Dr. Johnston, P.M.O. at the Helena May Institute on Thursday next, at 3.15 p.m. Classes will be held at Mrs. Tisdall's house every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. All members of the V.A.D. are invited to attend.

Loyal India.

Sir Dorabji Tata has placed £10,000 at the disposal of the Government for a squadron of seaplanes for the defence of Bombay and the coast. Messrs. Tata, of Bombay, have subscribed £740,000 to the Indian War Loan.

Nivelle's Simplicity.

The only time Nivelle shows pride is when he exhibits a portrait of Pere Joffre, given to him, with a dedication, after the battle of Douaumont: "I did not know that he was to be Commander-in-Chief, only that all France thrilled with his name, which time will ever associate with Douaumont. At once you felt the dynamic quality under his agreeable manner and knew that General Nivelle did things swiftly and quietly. Some day, I suppose, a plaque will be put up on the door of that small house (his headquarters) with its narrow hall and plain hat rack, and the sitting room turned into a dining room," saying that General Nivelle lived here during the Battle of Verdun."

(General Mangin, whose exploits in the battle were of direct consequence for victory, is attractively drawn. "Five stripes on his arm for wounds, all won in colonial work, sun-browned, smart, with a strong shutting chin and an eye that said 'Attack!'"

Humour is not lacking, the humour of Irishmen, of the tanks—even the ironical humour of a situation in which the Prussian Guard at Comblimaison, captured by factory lads of the New Army, finally believed (unfashionably) that they were being faced by our own guards! But to-day crack regiments take their places with newly-formed units in the common line, and there is no distinction. Guards' officers, however, cannot forget to fling even in face of death, and a Colonel of that ilk blew his hunting horn in the charge.

Finally, we like to hear of "Our Ghibli." "Ever sweet-tempered, writing his heart out every night in the human wonder of all he saw, in burning sentences that came crowding to his pen, point, which raced on until he was exhausted, though his always revived at dinner to undertake any conversation off behalf of a better future for the whole human race."

THE ROOKY.

(By Patrick McGill, Author of "The Great Push" etc.)

That the youth's name was Dick Hirst has nothing to do with the story. That he was a youth of nineteen, newly out with the latest draft, will explain why Corporal McManus saw fit to take the youth's education in hand. The first lesson was given in the attic of a much shelled house up near the firing line. This was how it happened.

The men, a section of seven, were sitting on the floor cleaning their rifles by the light of a candle. The newly-out was standing under the roof looking out at the near firing-line and its evening lights through a chink in the tiles.

At this moment somebody lifted the latch and the door of the attic was pushed inward. A dark form showed in the doorway, then made its way into the circle of light, bearing a number of cups of coffee on a board. It was a stiff, angular woman dressed poorly in hard-worn clothes. She placed the coffee on the floor, and Hirst could see her anxious hands had been worn by many a long day's work. Her wrinkled skin was stretched taut over high cheek bones and queer little brown cracks showed round her thin lips.

"Bong soir, Mawmy," said Corporal McManus as he looked at the woman. "Ah! mon petite soldat; mes enfants," said the woman. "Bon soldat Anglais!" She brushed back her hair with a lean hand, lifted a cup of coffee and handed it to the Corporal. He caught the cup, drank a sup, then muttered "Try bong, Mawmy, try bong."

As he spoke the woman reached forward, caught him round the neck and kissed him. Then she kissed all the others in turn. They endured these tokens of affection with stoical calm. If they were in England and not in France—but anyhow the women treated them as children. The rooky who watched the performance drew nearer the wall and trusted that he would not be seen. To be kissed by a woman whom he did not know, or by any woman in the presence of his comrades! To his absurd bashfulness the thought was tragic. He crouched against the wall. But Madame Leblanc saw him. "Mon bon petit soldat," she said and put her arm round his shoulder. He took a step backwards.

"Where the devil are ye going, ye rooky?" shouted McManus. "Let the woman kiss you." Hirst, newly out, obeyed the Corporal and received his kiss. "Why didn't you let her kiss you at once?" McManus asked the youth angrily when the woman made her exit. "You should feel honoured when that woman wanted to press her lips against yours. Man! she's an angel."

"But I didn't know," said the rooky. "Course ye didn't know," said McManus. "It's not to be expected that ye would know, being newly out here. Some day maybe ye'll know about half as much as we old sweat-knives. But there are things that ye'll never know. I'll never come yer way to be shrapnelled and not have a trinket to cap the shrapnel, or to be gassed and not have a respirator to save yer lungs. Ye're a boy that has some book learning. If I can judge be yer conversation. Well, when yer go back to England again and meet yer awell friends, tell them that the greatest honour ever bestowed on ye was a kiss from ye by a poor old ragged half-crazed Frinshwoman be the name of Mawmy Layblong. As I've said afore, ye should go down on yer knees afore the woman and not afore ivery Frinshwoman that ye meet. That's if ye're not in full marchin' order."

"But what did Mawmy Layblong do?" asked the rooky. "What did she do?" said the Irishman. "What! Well, I'll tell ye for yer better education, seein' that ye're new to the country. It happened a good long while since and we wor a raw regiment thin and most of us as Spring lambs that has neither sense in their heads or their feet. We wor comin' through the village by broad daylight being on our way to the trenches. Even in them days the village was knocked about a bit; now—

"And it was our first journey up to the firin' line, so when the intiny began to scatter shrapnel over our heads we didn't know what to do. But we kept on marchin', all of us, barrin' them that was fallin' down, and the stretcher-bearers stopped with them. That was in the days when we hardly knew our way about here, and when the road to victory was not as plain a one as it is now."

EMPIRE DAY.

The King Acknowledges Hongkong Club Message.

Members and subscribers of the Hongkong Club will no doubt be gratified at the receipt of the following telegram in reply to the message from the Chairman sent on Empire Day to His Majesty the King. The undernoted telegram was kindly forwarded to the Club by His Excellency the Governor:—

From Secretary of State, To Governor.

Please convey to Holyoak Chairman Hongkong Club expression of appreciation with which the King has received his telegram on the occasion of Empire Day.

LONG.

time since and we wor a raw regiment thin and most of us as Spring lambs that has neither sense in their heads or their feet. We wor comin' through the village by broad daylight being on our way to the trenches. Even in them days the village was knocked about a bit; now—

"And it was our first journey up to the firin' line, so when the intiny began to scatter shrapnel over our heads we didn't know what to do. But we kept on marchin', all of us, barrin' them that was fallin' down, and the stretcher-bearers stopped with them. That was in the days when we hardly knew our way about here, and when the road to victory was not as plain a one as it is now."

"Suddint the order came back from the front to fall out and git into the shelter up the houses. We did fall out, them that hadn't fallen down. They wor lyin' there clawin' at the cobbles and the devil's own shrapnel peltin' away at them. The Commandin' Officer said to us that we tryin' to help our mates 'get into shelter, you min! There are too many of ye out in the open,' he says. 'And be the same token iveryone of us was doin' our best to take in the wounded and gettin' cut up wholesale.'

"Twice thin that Mawmy Layblong appeared with a barrow, her sleeves turned up and her boots clatterin' on the cobbles. Out into the middle of the street she goes, lifts a man in her arms and him bleedin', for she was as strong as a horse then, and wheels him into her own doorway. Thin out she goes for another, and the shrapnel was hittin' the shaf of the barrow."

"Say the Commandin' Officer to her, 'Get inside; butorra the bit of heed the took of him.' Be this time a party of us got on the work and began to carry the wounded in and in a wee while the job was done. Then we had a look round for Mawmy Layblong who had disappeared, and we found her where? Down in the cellar by her house givin' the breast to her little baby girl."

"Them are the reasons that makes us esteem the woman," said the Irishman. "Poor crathur! she has her own troubles as well as two childer. She got hit with a litter of shell on the head afterwards, and she's now what she is, a wee bit cracked. She has two childer, as I've said, and it's up to us to see that they never know want. It's not much that the poor woman can make be sellin' gawdies at a penny a bowl. She won't take any charity money from us, so whenever we're goin' up to the trenches we make a point of havin' a lot of things on that we cannot carry in our packs, such as bread and butter and cheese and bully beef. And rimember, me bhoys, that if yer's ever in this village and have a parcel from home, a good part of the contents are, be the right of decency, the property of Mawmy Layblong."

"And keep in mind what I'm after tellin' ye, me boy," said McManus. "Ye've had a great honour bestowed on yer to-night, so thry and live up to it. Take an example from Mawmy Layblong and afther her from us, and was day ye'll be a glorious soldier wid no ind o' deceptions and ribbids."

"What the war is at an end."

FISHMONGER'S CLAIM.

Statute of Limitations Pleaded.

At the Summary Court this morning before the Police Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz), a claim was brought by Cheong Fook, trading as the Tim Shing firm, of 6, San Sai Street, Tai Ping San, fishmonger, against a junk-master named Chan Yau, owner of junk 61, for \$187.99, being the balance of payments made by him to the defendant for the supply of fish, which the defendant had failed to deliver.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. G. R. Haywood for the defendant.

Mr. Gardiner explained that that plaintiff was a middle man and bought fish from junk people and sold it to shops and the market stall-holders. It was customary for men of his class to make payments to the junk people for fish to be supplied, because the junk people wanted considerable advances before they would supply fish, especially towards the end of the year; otherwise they would not undertake to supply it. Plaintiff had dealt with defendant for about ten years, and the money now claimed was paid about three years ago. Books had been supplied showing the amount of money paid for which fish had not been delivered, and the amount now claimed was the balance owing.

The defence was based on the Statute of Limitations, it being contended that the debt was more than three years old, and had never been acknowledged.

Judgment was given for plaintiff, with costs.

PRINCE ALEXANDER OF BATTENBERG.

To be Married to Lady Irene Denison.

Society is keenly interested in the engagement announced recently of Captain his Highness Prince Alexander of Battenberg to Lady Irene Frances Adas Denison, only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Londesborough.

Prince Alexander Albert, who is in his 31st year, is the eldest son of Princess Henry of Battenberg, one of Queen Victoria's daughters, whose younger son, Prince Maurice, was killed in the early days of the war. His regiment is the Grenadier Guards, and he has been serving during the present war in Egypt and in France. Lady Irene Denison is the only daughter of a family which has frequently entertained royalty and until a few months ago she was Lady-in-Waiting to the late Duchess of Connaught, with whose daughter in law, Princess Arthur of Connaught, she is on terms of intimacy.

Lady Irene Denison, who is 27 years of age, is not unknown to the music loving public. She composed the music of a song, "In some good hour," which achieved considerable popularity last year, and she made her debut as a composer with a march, "A Cavalry Ride," which was performed for the first time at the Spa, Scarborough.

Late Queen's College Boy.

The Yellow Dragon, the organ of Queen's College, referring to the late Corporal Cyril Hance, 19th Battalion of the Australian Imperial Force, killed in action in France on February 28th last, has the following:—"Cyril Hance entered Q. C. in Class 4A on September 11th, 1890 at the age of 11, and left in 1893 when in Class I. His father for many years was British Consul-General in Canton where he died some years ago. Cyril went to Australia, and at the beginning of the war volunteered for the front. His younger brother, Julian, also an O. C. G., is now the representative of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire in England, and to his uncle, Mr. G. A. Woodcock, formerly of our staff, we send our sincerest sympathy."

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Synthetic Rubber.
The latest synthetic rubber production has been launched in Tacoma, Washington, by Mr. Morton Gregory, who proposes to produce rubber from Peget Sound products. Mr. Gregory who has been experimenting for several years, claims that the feasibility of his process has been demonstrated in a number of laboratories during the past year. He has leased 3,800 square feet of municipal dock property on which to conduct his operations. It is stated that the project has been adequately financed by eastern capital.

Wheat Prices in other Wars.
In the course of an interesting comparative statement on wheat prices in the present and in other wars, an American contemporary to hand says that wheat for immediate delivery sold in Chicago this week—(first week in May)—at \$3.17 a bushel, a price never exceeded in the open market of this country. This price compared with a record price previous to the present war of \$2.16 reached shortly after the Civil War, that price being reached in October, of 1867. During the Civil War the high record price was \$1.93 reached in July, of 1864. During the Crimean war, in 1855, when Russia was fighting England and France and sending them none of its grain, wheat sold at \$2.50 per bushel in New York. High as these prices seem, they are still far below the figures reached in the Liverpool market at the time of the Crimean War and during the Napoleonic Wars. During the second year of the Crimean War, the Liverpool price for wheat averaged \$2.34 per bushel, and its high mark was below the present New York price. But during the Napoleonic Wars, wheat reached its highest price of modern times, and possibly the highest in all history. It had become very dear in 1807 and 1808, when Napoleon's "Berlin decree" forbade all exports from France, Holland, or Germany to England. Even then, however, England had America and Russia to rely upon. But, following our own "Non-Intercourse Act" of 1807, the United States itself went to war with England in 1812 and Napoleon invaded Russia. On top of that, both the English and Continental harvest ran very short. In that year, the average Liverpool price of wheat was \$3.95 per bushel, and once in the year it reached \$4.25.

America's War Food Export.
The question of England's ability to bring food from abroad to her people, across the submarine zone, and the question of how much foodstuff this country was likely to produce this year, have (says the New York Evening Post) obscured the third question, how much we are sending to Europe now, as compared with the corresponding period in other years. Somewhat belated, the Government's detailed figures of agricultural exports from the United States in March were published this week. They were interesting. Of wheat, we exported 7,800,000 bushels, as against 17,200,000 in March, 1916, and exports of flour decreased nearly 500,000 barrels, or about 33 per cent. This would seem formidable, yet the month's wheat export, although so much smaller than in 1916 or 1915, were nevertheless the largest in quantity ever shipped during March in any year before the war, with the single exception of 1902. Meantime our export of corn, the crop of which was fairly large last year, rose in March to 10,800,000 bushels, as against 4,800,000 in 1916. They were very much the largest in ten years. The month's export of bacon increased 25,800,000 pounds over 1916 or 37 per cent, of beef in its various forms, the increase was 10,800,000 pounds, or 62 per cent. This is a pretty handsome showing, so near the end of an unsatisfactory agricultural season. The two offsetting considerations to it are, first the question how much is left in the home reserve, and second, how much of the exports were destroyed by the German submarines.

If you have lost your appetite for one of the big variety of twenty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE, it is sure to tempt you.

THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.

With a Personal Reference.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at the Union Church on Sunday morning—
"We preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus as Lord, and ourselves your servants for Jesus sake."—2 Cor. 4/5.

"Not ourselves" is a good text when it falls to a minister to speak in a more personal strain than ordinarily, as in my case this morning. It implies that whatever may be personal is not merely so but wholly secondary to larger considerations. The Apostle Paul is an example to all us ministers in this respect, a man with a personality of rare mark, but making it his glory to be wholly secondary to his Master. Servants of the truth, agents of another, is what we ministers are. Not that we cease to be ourselves. An agent is not a mere instrument, but one who, though he acts for another, acts responsibly.

We preachers are assumed by many people to hide or shelter behind the traditions of the Church, or the letter of the Bible, or the standards of a denomination. Now or again one of us runs amok, and then a cry is heard that here at last is a man who has the courage of his convictions. The so-called courage of conviction may be little more than the audacity of conceit but anyway it is rather hard if your ministers are to be credited with conviction only when these happen to run up against other convictions in somewhat aggressive style. Still the demand for personal sincerity is absolutely right, whatever its occasional extravagance. We are not to preach ourselves, it is true, but we have no right to conceal our real thoughts or to commend to others as true anything which has not laid hold as truth upon our own minds and hearts.

Our preaching ought to be our own—I don't simply mean free from literary plagiarism, though that is important, but in the sense that it embodies Christian truth as we ourselves have apprehended it and seen it in operation in the world. On the rare and prized occasion when I can be a hearer and am not the preacher, I feel defrauded if many quotations are forthcoming in the sermon. I do not want to be told what the Archbishop of somewhere said, or a Professor of somewhere wrote, or how the Post Laureate expressed the idea. What helps me is the truth as it has passed through the preacher's own thinking and experience—not a string of personal anecdotes, of course, but preaching which is essentially a testimony.

Thirty-two years ago to-day, or possibly last Sunday, I preached my first sermon. It was in a tiny chapel in a village among the apple orchards between Torquay and Newton Abbot in South Devon. I learnt it by heart—the first and only time—and got through well enough for the needed recommendation for College training. I've been trying to learn to preach ever since; have made some ghastly failures, and still feel the ideal remote as ever. But from that day to this I have preached nothing which has not been verified to myself, so much as that at any rate is within one's power, and it is due to the truth, to oneself, and to one's congregations.

I won't wax reminiscent over those thirty-two years, six of them at College, two in an assistantship, the rest in sole pastorate. They have brought me many lessons, which I could wish had been better learnt, and certain change of view.

But they have only brought confirmation of the convictions expressed in the text of the first sermon I preached in this Union Church—that the gospel of Christ is the power of God through faith unto salvation, and that under its wide wing Jew or Greek and all the tribes of men have their intended portion and will find their only mutual reconciliation.

The preacher then proceeded to refer to the invitation given him to enter upon a further period of service in Hongkong, and said—

The decision has not been quite easy to arrive at in some ways, but in the end it has seemed plain that there is only one course open to me, which is to accede to your wishes, and endeavour my best, if life and strength be granted, to carry on a work which it would seem God has been pleased to bless. The representations made to me are such as to touch me very deeply. No minister could but feel honoured, and also humbled, by them. I rejoice in the place you have given me in your good regard, and also in the goodwill shown me beyond the circle of our congregation, and I feel I could assign no sufficient reason for going when, in these circumstances, you wish me to stay. I am far from thinking myself indispensable here for elsewhere, but I can hardly take it upon me to set aside the judgment of our responsible office-bearers that the Church would suffer from a change at present. Perhaps this sounds rather a reluctant response to so cordial and earnest an invitation as that with which you have honoured me. That would be an ill requital, and, believe me, it is not so. Only my mind did need a little making up, particularly in a time like the present, when the call of the Homeland for help of every kind rings in every true citizen's heart.

From the first it has been my endeavour to make the Church's concern my own, and to be the really interested and helper of you all, just as much as if this had been my first pastorate, and not one taken up after nearly twenty years of peculiarly happy relations with a home congregation. I trust that endeavour has not wholly failed, and if it did call for some adaptability, that in itself is wholesome because when one stops being able to adapt oneself it is probably time to stop altogether.

However your invitation does effect one change in the direction of home conditions which I confess I welcome. It makes my office a pastorate instead of just a chaplaincy, which any first appointment here is bound to be. This minister must first be chosen, not by the congregation, but by a confidential committee in London, and how ever wise the long heads which get together, and however confident their assurance that one is precisely the square peg for that particular square hole, the fact remains that we congregationalists are incurable democrats, and do not like the intervention of even the excellent of the earth between minister and flock. I have married many a couple here who had not seen each other for years, but so far it has not been my lot to unite a pair one of whom was selected for the other by a board of saints and uncles at the other side of the world. Yet I allowed myself to be so selected for you, and it seems to have turned out all right. But from this time forward we are on a rather different footing, in my feeling about the matter at any rate. In the old days, a Congregational church usually invited a minister by first making him a member and then calling him out from their number to serve them in the pastorate. The underlying idea was sound, and no Congregational minister really cares to be anything except the free choice of the congregation. I like to think that I am one of yourselves, appointed freely and with knowledge from amongst your number.

I am no priest in a sacerdotal caste, but a minister, that is a servant, "for Jesus sake." Don't reduce me to a chaplain, any of you, an officer to call in when someone is to be buried or married, or baptized, a mouthpiece to say a prayer upon proper occasions, a functionary to transact ecclesiastical business. I have the chance to-day to tell you I have had a life-long horror of becoming a professionalised person, and I had much rather you would regard me as a human being. For one thing, I believe I know something about the human being, and, in the person of my neighbour at any rate, I like him immensely. A very kind correspondent last week suggested that perhaps I might think some Hongkong folk "a poor lot," but if so that might be a reason for staying amongst them. Well, if it be true that it takes all sort of people to make a world there may be a place somewhere for the man who thinks little of his neighbours. But the very last place for him is in the ministry of Jesus Christ.

No man can help his neighbour unless he respects him and hopes for him, and not in a Pharisaic or patronising way but a genuine and brotherly one.

This Hongkong is a curious place in some ways, and begets its own peculiarities, and being small its peculiarities are forced to the front so that we become more conscious of our mutual weaknesses than would be the case in a larger radius. It is easy to point these out and pour contempt upon them, but if I ever deteriorate into thinking of my neighbours chiefly as a poor lot I hope I shall have the grace to seek some other vocation. Hongkong may be this or it may be that, it will always be dear to many of us, and through this Church I am proud to serve it.

This Union Church affords an opportunity equal to the best any man could give it; the more I see of that opportunity the more I hope that our bow may abide in strength.

If I had gifts which I do not possess they would have abundant scope, but such as I have are at your service freely and affectionately "for Jesus sake."

I have been trying to recall that first sermon I spoke of. The text was "What shall I do that I may inherit eternal life?" I remember little but the first sentence, which was: "all sorts of people used to come to Jesus Christ with all sorts of questions." Somehow that seems to give the general theme of my preaching all along, all sorts of people and Jesus Christ. All need Him, and He wants them. All sorts, and God forbid that the minister of Christ should take upon him to think little of any one of them!

EMPIRE RELATIONS.

A Special Conference Ought to be Summoned.

Among the many resolutions passed unanimously by the Imperial War Conference one of the most important is the following:—
The readjustment of the constitutional relations of the component parts of the Empire is too important and intricate a subject to be dealt with during the war, and should form the subject of a special Imperial Conference to be summoned as soon as possible after the cessation of hostilities.

Any such readjustment while thoroughly preserving all existing powers of self-government and complete control of domestic affairs should be based upon a full recognition of the Dominions as autonomous nations of an Imperial Commonwealth, and of India as an important portion of the same, should recognise the right of the Dominions and India to an adequate voice in foreign policy and in foreign relations, and should provide effective arrangements for continuous consultation in all important matters of common Imperial concern, and for such necessary concerted action, founded on consultation as the several Governments may determine.

The purport of other resolutions is indicated in the following summaries:—
The Admiralty to work out immediately after the war what they consider the most effective scheme of naval defence for the Empire.

In the interests of the Empire's safety, prompt consideration and concerted action should be given to (1) the production of an adequate food supply and arrangements for its transportation (2) control of natural resources within the Empire, (3) economical utilisation of such natural resources through processes of manufacture carried on within the Empire.

The development of Imperial resources on the principle that each part of the Empire, having due regard to the interests of our Allies, shall give specially favourable treatment and facilities to the produce and manufacture of other parts.

amongst them. Well, if it be true that it takes all sort of people to make a world there may be a place somewhere for the man who thinks little of his neighbours. But the very last place for him is in the ministry of Jesus Christ.

No man can help his neighbour unless he respects him and hopes for him, and not in a Pharisaic or patronising way but a genuine and brotherly one.

This Hongkong is a curious place in some ways, and begets its own peculiarities, and being small its peculiarities are forced to the front so that we become more conscious of our mutual weaknesses than would be the case in a larger radius. It is easy to point these out and pour contempt upon them, but if I ever deteriorate into thinking of my neighbours chiefly as a poor lot I hope I shall have the grace to seek some other vocation. Hongkong may be this or it may be that, it will always be dear to many of us, and through this Church I am proud to serve it.

This Union Church affords an opportunity equal to the best any man could give it; the more I see of that opportunity the more I hope that our bow may abide in strength.

If I had gifts which I do not possess they would have abundant scope, but such as I have are at your service freely and affectionately "for Jesus sake."

I have been trying to recall that first sermon I spoke of. The text was "What shall I do that I may inherit eternal life?" I remember little but the first sentence, which was: "all sorts of people used to come to Jesus Christ with all sorts of questions." Somehow that seems to give the general theme of my preaching all along, all sorts of people and Jesus Christ. All need Him, and He wants them. All sorts, and God forbid that the minister of Christ should take upon him to think little of any one of them!

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
H. K. & S. Banks s.	\$702½
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons	b. \$340
North China	n. t. 150
Unions	s. \$365
Yangtzes	n. ex 73 \$200
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	b. \$146
H. K. Fires	n. \$327½
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	b. \$86
Steamboats	b. \$17.50
Indos (Del.)	n. \$108
Indos (Pref.)	s. \$40
Shells	b. & sa. 107½
Ferries	n. \$29¼
REFINERIES.	
Sugars	b. & sa. \$100
Malabons	n. \$30
MINING.	
Kailans	b. \$2½
Langkats	s. t. 16
Raub	n. \$2.45
Tronohs	n. 26/9
Urals	n. 34/-
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.	
H. K. Wharves	sa. \$76
Kowloon Docks	sa. \$120 & 120½
Shai Docks	b. t. 90½
LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals	n. \$89
H. K. Hotels	n. \$101
Land Invest.	n. \$93
H. K. Est.	n. \$6.25
Kloon Lands	n. \$33
Shai Lands	n. t. 80
West Points	b. \$75
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos	n. t. 15½
Kung Yiks	n. t. 14½
Shai Cottons	sa. t. 12½
Yangtzepeos	b. t. 5.50
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos	n. \$7
China Light & P.	sa. \$4.50
Providents	sa. \$7.85
Dairy Farms	n. \$23
Green Islands	b. \$7.70
H. K. Electrics	sa. \$48
H. K. Ice Co.	n. \$151
Ropes	b. \$27½
Steel Foundries	n. \$10
Trams, Low Level	b. \$5.40
Trams, Peak, old n.	cts. 90
Trams, Peak, new n.	cts. 90
Laundries	b. & sa. \$3.40
U. Waterboats	n. \$13
Watsons	b. \$6
Wm. Powells	s. \$6.50
Morning Posts	n. \$29

CORRECTED TO NOON TUESDAY JUNE 12, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	2/5¼
Demand	2/5 5/16
30 d/s	2/5¼
60 d/s	2/5¼
4 m/s	2/5 9/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	103½
T/T Japan	113¼
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	58
co & New York	58
T/T Java	139½
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	33¼
Demand, Paris	33½
BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	2/6 1/16
4 m/s. D/P	2/6 3/16
6 m/s. L/C	2/6 5/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/6 5/16
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	59¼
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	34¼
6 m/s. France	34¾
Demand, Germany	58½
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	116
Demand, Singapore	103½
On Haiphong	34¼ prem.
On Saigon	34¼ prem.
On Bangkok	63½
Sovereign	8.10 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	47.90
Bar Silver, per oz.	38¾

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT FEB \$100:

Chinese...20 cts. pieces 4¼ 7/16

Chinese...10 " 4¼ 7/16

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces par.

Hongkong 10 " par.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3½ per annum.

For 6 Months 4½ per annum.

For 12 Months 4½ per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (¼ Paid up) ...Francs 45,000,000

President: André Barthélemy

General Manager: A. J. Fernette.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES IN PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN and HONGKONG.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 5, Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352

Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

1.00 P.M. to	2.15 P.M.	-	10 MIN.
2.15 P.M. to	3.00 P.M.	-	15 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to	4.00 P.M.	-	10 MIN.

NIGHT CASH.

8.40 P.M. and 9 P.M.	9.30 to		
11.00 P.M.	every half hour.		
11.00 P.M. to	11.45 P.M.		
every quarter of an hour.			

SUNDAYS:

1.00 A.M.	10.30 A.M.	EVERY 15 MIN.
2.00 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.30 A.M. to	12.00 Noon	15 MIN.
12.00 Noon to	1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to	2.30 P.M.	15 MIN.
2.30 P.M. to	3.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to	4.30 P.M.	15 MIN.
4.30 P.M. to	5.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to	6.00 P.M.	10 MIN.

NIGHT CASH on Week Days.

